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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2510.

BISHOP LIBERT CONSECRATED AT ST. MARY'S

The Hawaiian Prelate Inducted With Striking Ceremonies In San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—Among the last official acts of Pope Leo XIII was the writing of the letter of authorization for the consecration of Father Libert Hubert Boeynaems to be Bishop of Honolulu, the ceremony being performed yesterday morning at St. Mary's Cathedral on Van Ness avenue and O'Farrell street.

The magnificent white altar of the church was heavily draped with black in token of mourning for the death of the Pope, but the scene was dramatically gorgeous notwithstanding, for all classes of the clergy were represented in their full canonicals, and the ceremonies were redolent with deep devotion and fervor.

Archbishop Riordan occupied his altar throne during the scene, but took no active part, the consecration being conducted by Coadjutor Archbishop George Montgomery, who was assisted by Bishop Grace of Sacramento and Bishop Conaty of Los Angeles. The Rev. P. E. Mulligan was master of ceremonies, aided by Father Charles A. Ramm. Among the clergy occupying places on the altar were: The Very Rev. J. J. Prendergast, Vicar-General, the Rev. P. Scanlon, Chancellor, Father Hamet of the French church, Father Lagan of the Sacred Heart, Father Santandreu of the Spanish church, and Father Clancy of St. Dominic's. There were also many representatives of the Jesuits, Franciscans, Dominicans, Marists and Capuchins, besides the regular clergy and church officials.

Headed by Archbishops Riordan and Montgomery, Bishops Conaty and Grace, and the candidate, a long procession of the dignitaries filed into the altar space from the sacristy and the ritual began, being intermingled with a low mass. Archbishop Montgomery took his seat on the episcopal faldistorium in the center, and Bishops Conaty and Grace, with the then Father Boeynaems took seats facing him at the front of the space, the clergy ranging themselves on either side, and the impressive proceedings commenced. Vicar-General Prendergast, began by reading the letter of authorization from the Pope, the document bearing the impression from the famous "Fisherman's ring." This recited that the Holy Father was pleased to have Father Boeynaems made titular Bishop of Zeugma, an obsolete see of Asia Minor, his actual place of labor being the Hawaiian Islands.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

The oath of office according to custom had been privately administered, so that an examination pro forma in the articles of faith, and the asking of promises regarding the duties before the candidate followed. The mass then commenced, being conducted simultaneously by the consecrator and the consecrated as far as the Gospel, when further instructions were given, and the candidate prostrated himself before the altar, with the attending Bishops kneeling, while the litany of the Saints was recited, at the conclusion of which Archbishop Montgomery, with Bishops Conaty and Grace standing by the kneeling prelate, administered to him the blessing by the imposition of their outstretched hands on his bowed head.

After further prayer and the singing of the "Veni Creator," the head and hands of Father Boeynaems were anointed with the holy chrism, he was presented with crozier, the Bishop's ring, and a book of the gospels, when mass was again taken up at the Gospel by Archbishop Montgomery and the new prelate, this time at the same altar, each receiving communion, drinking from the same chalice and receiving the same Host. The new Bishop then made an offering of two candles, two loaves of bread, and two miniature barrels of wine, the significance of this being that these were the elements used in the consecration.

RECEIVES HIS INSIGNIA.

The candidate then received the final insignia of his elevation, the mitre and gloves, standing in the full regalia of his rank, wearing a white and gold cope and white and gold mitre, and doffing his beretum forever as a mark of position. Bishop Boeynaems then stepped forward as Archbishop Montgomery rose and took the throne vacated by his superior as a sign of his assumption of episcopal power. Archbishop Montgomery turning toward the altar, intoned a "Te Deum," while the new Bishop, escorted by the visiting prelates, made a progress through the church, giving his blessing to the congregation, and returning to the altar he pronounced the benediction.

The final step in the ceremony was then taken by Bishop Boeynaems approaching Archbishop Montgomery and saluting him with the words, "ad motus annos," after which the two prelates exchanged the kiss of peace, the new Bishop bestowing the same mark of fraternal love with Bishops Conaty and Grace, and the gospel of the mass ended the beautiful ritual.

Bishop Boeynaems went to Honolulu in 1881, and ever since has been stationed here. During his time the church has made vast progress in the islands. "Our church has grown immensely of late years," he said yesterday, after leaving the cathedral. "Eliminating the Asiatic portion, we have as worshippers about 48 per cent. of the population, and are making progress with the Chinese, so much so that a portion of my duty here is to see if we can obtain catechisms printed in Chinese characters. I shall remain in California for some little time, as I am anxious to see something of the country, having been away for such a long time."

Bishop Boeynaems is not, in physical appearance, an ecclesiastical type of man. He is large and heavy in frame, possessing a massive head, crested with thick hair, and his face bears heavy whiskers of the shape characteristic of King Leopold of Belgium, whom he strongly resembles. He is a hearty, companionable man, of evidently extensive mental attainments, of striking amiability and sunny temperament. While in the city he will be the guest of Father Hamet, at 526 Bush street.

The music of the occasion, which was of a high order of merit, was by the cathedral quartet—Messrs. Manlyoy, Deasy, Borizeau and Sandy—with Professor Harrison at the organ.

MANY MURDERERS IN THE OAHU PRISON

Tanbara Could Have an Audience of Companions In Crime If Warden Henry Willed It. Preparations For Execution Completed.

Tanbara Gishaburo might have an audience of thirty murderers if Warden Henry would open the prison cells next Friday afternoon when the murderer of Captain Jacobsen is hanged.

There is that number of murderers in Oahu Prison besides Tanbara. They are serving sentences of from two years to life, and three besides the Japanese are also under sentence of death.

Tanbara's hanging will not only be the first under the Federal statutes in Hawaii but it will also be the first legal execution of any kind since annexation. Tanbara will be the first man to be hanged in Hawaii for six years.

Kapea was the last man to be hanged in Hawaii. This was in 1896. He was convicted of the murder of Dr. Smith, a brother of W. O. Smith. He was sentenced from Kauai and hanged in Oahu Prison. Since then although the death penalty has been imposed half a dozen times or more, no execution has ever taken place. Something has always intervened. But nothing can save Tanbara. He has already appealed to the highest power in the United States, and without success. He will be hanged as soon after twelve o'clock on Friday afternoon as it is possible for it to be done. The execution will take place in the prison yard under the spreading banyan tree where usually the church meetings are held. The scaffold is all ready. All that remains is to put it up. This will not be done until Friday morning.

CARDS FOR EXECUTION.

There has been a steady demand for cards of admittance to the execution both of Marshal Hendry and Warden Henry. The execution is conducted by the United States Marshal and he has decided that there will be no spectators aside from those who are legally entitled to attend. The medical men and also the members of the jury which found Tanbara guilty will be permitted to witness the execution. Some of them have asked for cards, and it was reported yesterday that under the Federal statutes members of the jury are entitled to admittance. Some twenty or thirty doctors have asked to witness the execution and the requests will very likely be granted, in the interest of science. Also court officials, the press and some of the police will be included in the card list. But the crowd will not be large, and will be limited to about four score.

The reprieve granted by President Roosevelt does not expire until Friday at noon, and the execution will take place between twelve o'clock and half past twelve.

TANBARA A CHRISTIAN.

Tanbara has embraced Christianity. At least he is visited daily by a Christian minister. He was given the choice between the Buddhist and Christian religions and chose the latter. The Rev. Mr. Motokawa visits him daily. No one else is allowed to see him. For that matter no one has asked to see him. The condemned man seems to be entirely without friends. He keeps his nerve well, though. He is gaining flesh through his confinement, and if he realizes the punishment that awaits him, gives no sign. The Japanese are naturally stoical. Death has no terrors for them. At least it does not appear to awaken any sign of remorse in Gishaburo.

OTHERS AWAITING DEATH.

There are three men in prison awaiting the death sentence, one man, a Japanese who was sentenced to hang, but who has since been given a new trial by the Supreme Court. This is Dengtro, the Kauai Japanese who was sentenced to death by Judge Hardy. The Supreme Court found that he had not been given a fair trial. Dengtro is still in prison awaiting the new hearing.

George Ferris is also under sentence

of death. Governor Dole must sign his death warrant and fix the date of execution. This has not been done as yet, and it is probable that the sentence may be commuted to imprisonment for life. The Supreme Court a few days ago decided that Ferris or "Kentucky Bill" was not entitled to a new trial and nothing now stands in the way of his execution. A movement is now on foot however to have the sentence commuted. It is claimed that he committed the murder in self defense, and the evidence showed that premeditation was lacking. John Watson the man whom he killed, it is said provoked him. Ferris has not been informed of the decision of the Supreme Court denying a new trial. He still hopes to escape the death penalty.

Kimura is another Japanese awaiting hanging. His case is now on appeal to the Supreme Court. Kimura killed a Japanese woman at Waiakua last year and made a denial of it. The murder was a particularly brutal one. He can't be hanged until the Supreme Court has passed upon his appeal.

There is a peculiar coincidence in connection with these three cases. They were all ordered hanged within a day of each other. Judge Gear passed the sentence of death upon Kimura and Ferris on September 12th last and Dengtro was sentenced on September 13th.

There is another death penalty awaiting a man upon which to execute it. A year ago Fujihara was found guilty of murdering the first degree and ordered hanged by Judge Little of Hilo. Little didn't believe in the Territorial law which provides for the execution in Oahu Prison and he ordered Sheriff Andrews to execute the Japanese in Hilo. He wanted his friends in Hilo to see how it was done. Anyway about the time that it got to the hanging day, Fujihara disappeared from the jail in Hilo where Judge Little insisted that he should be kept. And the murderer has never been seen since.

THE OTHER MURDERERS.

The score and more of other murderers in Oahu Prison are serving terms of from two years to life. One prisoner has a seventy years sentence ahead of her. Another man, George Wade, is serving a life sentence and ten years on top of that. He was convicted and given a life sentence and Gear let him go on habeas corpus. Then he was tried on another charge which had been dropped previously, and convicted. He got ten years for that. Afterwards his first conviction was legalized by the Supreme Court and the poor man has ten years to serve in eternity. These murderers were convicted of all degrees of that crime—from murder in the first degree to manslaughter in the third degree. One man convicted of this last charge had but six months to serve. Ben Gusman convicted of murder in the second degree was sentenced to only two years by Judge Humphreys. He has but a few months to serve.

Here are the names of some of these murderers and the terms they were sentenced to serve:

Palolo, murder in the second degree, seventy years; Kakaia, murder and manslaughter twenty-five years; Imada Yosaki, twenty years; Jos. Caceres, twenty years; Oaki Mankicho and Chida Mansaboro, twenty years each and Yamana Nenchiro fifteen years (these last three are the famous translation prisoners); George Wade, life; Yong Lick Nee, life; Marcello, ten years; Kajo, life; William Ester, twenty years; Animoto, twenty-five years; Samuel Barney, fifteen years; Wong Hong Chong, ten years; Katsutoro, seven years; Sugimoto Kekachi, twenty years; Kishimoto Yasuaki, twenty years; Ben Gusman, two years; Sasaki, twenty years; Chong Kong Wai, twenty years; Fugita Kichitaro, life; Mrs. Eliza Andrews, ten years; Watanabe, twenty-five years; Makalo, two years; Funakoshi, thirty years; George Wade, ten years.

Of the list given above it is interesting to note that just one-half or interest of those convicted of murder were

IRISH BILL MAY BE BEATEN IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

One of the Fugitive Folsom Convicts Captured and Shot at Railroad Station.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, August 7.—The Irish land bill is meeting determined opposition in the House of Lords. The Government amendments have been defeated.

The sugar convention bill passed third reading.

AUBURN, Cal., August 7.—Convict Seavis was captured at the depot here while trying to take an East-bound train. He resisted and was shot in both legs.

A. Seavis is said to have been the most desperate of the Folsom prison escapees. He was wounded in the battle with the posse at Pilot Hill on July 27. Three years ago Seavis was sent up from San Francisco to serve a sentence of twenty-five years for robbery. He is reported to have been in favor of murdering the warden and all of the guards of the prison during the brief time that the latter were in their hands after the escape.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., August 7.—Charles Lloyd, the capitalist who was shot in January last by his nephew, died yesterday in Yokohama.

Charles R. Lloyd, the Berkeley capitalist, was shot three times by his nephew, William Boxall, on January 31. A mysterious family scandal was said to be the cause of the shooting. Boxall was put in jail and severe charges made against Lloyd. The latter recovered sufficiently to hurry away to the Orient with his wife and passed through Honolulu on this trip in June. He was required to put up a bond of \$10,000 to insure his return as a witness to testify against Boxall.

DENVER, Col., August 7.—A severe hailstorm prevails on the Eastern slope of the Rockies. Houses and crops have been destroyed and stock killed. Traffic on the railroads has been stopped.

JACKSON, Miss., August 7.—The Democratic primaries indicate the nomination of Money for Senator and James Vardaman for Governor.

POTTSVILLE, August 7.—The conciliation board adjusting the anthracite scale is unable to agree and asks the appointment of a final umpire.

MANILA, August 7.—The provinces are prejudiced against the new coinage. Governor Taft and the bankers have conferred on the matter.

VIENNA, August 7.—The revolutionary party has fixed August 31 for a general uprising.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7.—Mrs. Stanford sails on the Ventura for a trip around the world.

SOFIA, August 7.—The newspapers announce that Ferdinand is returning.

Little Doris (talking to her doll, whose arm had come off, exposing the sawdust stuffing)—"You dear, good, obedient dolly, I knew I had told you to chew your food fine, but I did not think you would chew it so fine as that."—Glasgow Evening Times.

Done in oil: Miss DeAuber (an amateur artist)—"Have you ever been done in oil, Mr. Mark?" Mr. Marks—"Well, I guess yes." Miss DeAuber—"And who was the artist?" Mr. Marks—"Artist nothing! It was a promoter that did me."—Chicago News.

Poor child: "I hear Jack Kador was here to see the baby," said Mr. Hoamley. "Yes," his wife replied. "I supposed the first thing he said was: 'He looks just like his father!'" "No; the first thing he said was 'Good heavens!' Then he said that."—Philadelphia Press.

Positive, bet; comparative, better; superlative, better not.—Detroit Free Press.

ROME, Italy, Aug. 6.—Pope Pius X. today granted an audience to the foreign diplomats.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia, Aug. 6.—An edict has been issued prohibiting Zionist meetings and contributions to the Zionist cause at Kherson.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 6.—Stuart M. Griggs, who claims to hail from Hawaii, was today placed under arrest charged with obtaining money under false false pretences.

AUG 24 1903

FERRIS IS IN SHADOW OF DEATH His Appeal Fails In Supreme Court.

George B. Ferris, alias Kentucky Bill, has had his fate decided—at least by the Territorial courts—in a unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court handed down yesterday. It is adverse to him. His exceptions to conviction and sentence for murder are overruled and the verdict of the jury is held as not having been contrary to the evidence. Ferris was sentenced last September by Judge Gear to suffer the death penalty. His appeal delayed executive action in fixing the date for carrying out the sentence. As the decision of the appellate court is unanimous and disposes of the constitutional points raised on behalf of Ferris with citations of American authorities, it is impossible that Ferris will be advised or encouraged to take an appeal to Washington. Besides, the necessary preliminary steps for such an appeal have never been taken.

Justice Perry is author of the opinion, of which the syllabus is as follows:

LAW POINTS DECIDED.

A party who neglects to claim his right of challenge to the grand jury, before they retire, waives it, although he may be imprisoned at the time.

The right, if any, of an accused to have the assistance of counsel at the impanelment of the grand jury, is waived if he neglects to claim it, even though imprisoned at the time.

Where one who is detained in custody awaiting action by the grand jury does not notify the court that he is financially unable to employ counsel for his defense and does not request the assignment of counsel, it is not error for the court to fail to make such assignment prior to the arraignment.

At the arraignment a deputy of the Attorney-General may read the indictment.

Upon a motion to discharge a defendant, made after plea of not guilty, on the ground that he has not been duly arraigned, one who, with the acquiescence of all concerned, acted at the term of court at which the indictment was presented as a deputy of the Attorney-General must be presumed, in the absence of any showing to the contrary, to have been duly authorized to act in that capacity.

The use of intoxicating liquors by members of the jury pending the trial, and before the final submission of the case, such liquor having been furnished by one of their own number, will not, in the absence of a showing that prejudice to the defendant resulted therefrom, vitiate the verdict.

A court of record may, even at a subsequent term, cause amendments to be made to the minutes of its proceedings, kept by the clerk, to the end that the same may conform to the actual facts and truth of the case.

Verdict held not contrary to the evidence.

CONSTITUTIONAL.

"The defendant was convicted of the offense of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death. The case comes to this court on thirty-one exceptions," the court says.

"Upon the calling of the first witness for the prosecution the defendant objected to the taking of any testimony and moved for a direction to acquit on the grounds, (a) that he had been deprived of the right, claimed to be secured to him by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, to be present at the impanelment of the grand jury which returned the indictment against him and also of the right, claimed to be secured to him by the sixth amendment, of having the aid and advice of counsel in such impanelment; (b) that he had not been arraigned upon the charge presented in the indictment, and had made no plea thereto, and that there was an untrue endorsement upon the indictment to the effect that he had pleaded guilty thereto, and (c) that he had been deprived of a trial of his cause before the regular jury for the August, 1902, term of the court and had been compelled to proceed to trial before another jury."

The court quotes the rules relating to grand juries and comments thus: "The indictment against the defendant was found by the grand jury impaneled for the August term, 1902, of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit. At the time of the impanelment of that jury, the defendant was in jail held to answer for the offense for which he was subsequently indicted. He made no request for leave to be present at the impanelment. No cause of challenge is shown or claimed to have existed."

The right to challenge a grand jury panel or an individual juror did not exist at common law but is statutory only. In this Territory it is given by rule of court, and in order to avail must be exercised before the jury retires. The privilege so granted by the rule may be exercised or not by the accused at his option and if he knows of no sufficient cause of challenge or for any other reason sees fit to waive the privilege he may do so. If the accused expresses no desire to challenge the court may properly regard the silence as a waiver. The fact that the defendant was in jail at the time of the impanelment does not, in our opinion, alter the case.

COUSIN NOT DENIED

With regard to the exception that the defendant was not represented by counsel in preliminary proceedings.

(Continued on page 3)

BULGARIANS SET FIRE TO TURKISH SETTLEMENTS

Charles M. Schwab's Resignation of Steel Trust Presidency Due to Ill Health.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 5.—Fresh disturbances are reported from the villayet of Monastir. Bulgarians have set fire to Turkish villages.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Charles M. Schwab still retains his interest in the Steel trust. His resignation is solely due to ill health.

Chas. M. Schwab, the marvel of the business world of modern years, has resigned his connection with active business affairs. Mr. Schwab has only been in business a comparatively few years. Twenty years ago he started his career on a salary of one dollar per day under Andrew Carnegie. Now he retires with millions from the presidency of one of the greatest business concerns on the earth.

Mr. Schwab is succeeded by his lifelong friend and business associate, William E. Corey of Pittsburg, president of the Carnegie Steel Works, a constituent company of the billion dollar steel trust.

For over a year Mr. Schwab has been in very poor health. Schwab was born in Williamsburg, Blair county, Pa., on February 18, 1862, his father being a woolen manufacturer. He received his early education at St. Francis' College, Loretto, whence he graduated in July, 1880. After six months' work as a clerk in a grocery store, he entered the engineering department of the Carnegie works at Braddock, Pa., and six months later he was made chief of that branch of the system. In 1887 he was appointed superintendent of the Homestead Steel Works, and two years later he was advanced to the head of the Edgar Thomson Works. He was elected a member of the board of managers of the company in 1896, and a year later succeeded John G. A. Leishman to the office of president of the Carnegie Steel Company, limited. In 1901 he became President of the Steel Trust at a salary of a million dollars a year.

ASOTIN, Wash., August 5.—A mob has surrounded the jail and threatens to lynch William Hamilton who confessed that he assaulted and murdered a thirteen year old girl.

PLACERVILLE, Cal., August 5.—During the day the posses discovered a fresh trail of the escaping convicts and went in pursuit.

SIMLA, India, August 4.—Lord Curzon announced today that he would accept the request of the King that he continue as Viceroy of India.

Lord Curzon was first appointed Viceroy of India in 1898. Lady Curzon, it will be remembered, was formerly Miss Leiter, of Chicago, and before her marriage was a reigning belle in the Windy City. Her union with Lord Curzon has been followed by years of true domestic happiness. Lord Curzon was sent to India about five years ago to succeed Lord Elgin as Viceroy. He has had some specially trying and difficult problems to face, the greatest among them being the famine of four years ago, the worst that India had ever known. His rule has been a popular one in India.

PLACERVILLE, Cal., August 4.—The Folsom convicts are still at large despite the constant search of the large body of men in pursuit.

NEW YORK, N. Y., August 4.—W. E. Corey has been elected president of the United States Steel Corporation to succeed Chas. Schwab.

COWES, England, August 4.—Emperor William's American built yacht Meteor won the King's Cup race in the contest held off the Isle of Wight today.

KIEFF, Russia, August 4.—Nearly every workman on the railways centering in Kieff have gone out on a strike. A general tie-up of the railway system is threatened and thousands are out of work. The military is keeping strict guard to put down disturbances likely to arise.

GRAND AND TRIAL FEDERAL JURORS

Following are the lists of grand and trial jurors for the October term of the United States District Court, drawn by Clerk W. B. Maling and summoned by Marshal E. R. Hendry:

GRAND JURORS.

John D. Holt, Sr., M. W. W. Gilbert, George G. Fuller, J. R. Galt, Honolulu, W. H. C. Campbell, Puna, Hawaii, L. A. Rostin, Honolulu, J. E. Gamalielson, Hilo, W. E. Bevin, Honolulu; J. A. Palmer, Makaweli, Kauai, C. J. Hutchins, Honolulu, Andrew Adams, Kahuku, Oahu, Walter H. Hyman, Alex. Iliha, Honolulu, F. S. Grey, Hilo, Thomas Honan, Jr., C. B. Huston, Godfrey Brown, Geo. H. Holt, Honolulu; E. R. Bivens, Alea, Oahu, J. E. Gomes, J. P. Amaral, Hilo, W. A. Fetter, Hilo, Luther S. Aungst, Kailua, Hawaii.

TRIAL JURORS

L. Merrill, Allan Herbert, C. J. Hutchins, Wm. C. Cummings, Honolulu, Chas. B. Cockett, Lahaina, Maui, J. H. Fisher, Honolulu, Manuel Santos, Hilo, Norman Halstead, P. E. R. Straub, Honolulu, R. W. Jones, Kaimua, Hawaii, Dan Houghtaling, Geo. A. Fox, P. B. Damon, Honolulu, Geo. Weicht, Lanai, H. H. Williams, D. A. Davis, R. W. Houghtaling, W. C. Wilder, Honolulu, P. Peck, Thomas Much, Arthur B. Wood, Honolulu, Wm. Green, Paialoa, C. S. Deaky, D. T. Baller, Alfred Arendt, W. H. G. Arne-mann, Wm. C. Crook, Jr., Thomas Gandal, Honolulu, Henry Blake, Koloa, Kauai, C. W. Macfarlane, Honolulu.

THE BAGGAGE ORDER SUSPENDED

Collector of Customs E. R. Stack-able received the following cablegram from Washington yesterday:

Until further notice pending investigation by Department suspend examination of all baggage, or other goods at your port, except such as is actually put ashore.

ARMSTRONG,
Acting Secretary.

This indicates that there will be no more trouble, at least at present, with vessels arriving at Honolulu from foreign ports, and steamers in the future will be able to dock much sooner than they have been doing of late.

NEW TAX APPEAL JUDGE IS CHOSEN

Governor Dole has selected A. J. Campbell to take the seat of Jacob F. Brown, resigned, in the Tax Appeal Court. Mr. Campbell is an experienced man of business whose counsel in adjusting differences between the taxpayer and the taxpayer will be that of an expert.

Chris J. Holt, clerk in the Tax office, is arranging the appeals in proper order for submission to the court. This work will be completed within a few days.

HOW TERRITORIAL GAINS ARE PAID FOR IN TRADE

A correspondent in the New York Sun seeks to prove that expansion pays by quoting statistics to show the trade between the mainland and Hawaii, Alaska, Porto Rico and the Philippines. He says:

"Our pessimistic friends are fond of asserting that territorial expansion does not pay, especially in the acquirement of non-contiguous territories. They say we would be better off, now and hereafter, without Porto Rico, the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, Guam and Tutuila, but they give us no figures of results to prove their point. We, on the other hand, are able by figures of results to show that territorial expansion does pay, and pays well.

The Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, informs us that for the eleven months ended May 31 our commerce with the territories named amounted to \$86,581,026. As the single month of May gave us a commerce with these territories of the value of nearly \$9,000,000, these results justify the assertion that when the books are figured up to the end of the fiscal year, June 30, it will be found that we have done a business of \$100,000,000 for the year with these branch establishments of ours.

In the eleven months our merchandise shipments were:

Porto Rico	\$ 11,030,014
Hawaii	9,977,617
Philippines	3,598,513
Alaska	7,752,798
Guam and Tutuila	96,812

Total \$ 32,455,854

In the same period these non-contiguous territories made merchandise shipments to us, as follows:

Porto Rico	\$ 10,301,952
Hawaii	21,806,251
Philippines	11,089,896
Alaska	10,111,047

Merchandise total, eleven months \$ 53,309,146

Also gold from Alaska 4,540,677

Grand total shipments to us \$ 57,849,823

Add shipments by us 32,455,854

Total commerce, eleven months \$ 90,305,677

Rendering probable for twelve months \$100,000,000

The writer gives the details of the trade with each of the countries.

As to Hawaii his figures are as follows:

We sent to Hawaii, principally:

Breadstuffs	\$ 1,361,306
Iron and steel manufactures	1,095,333
Cotton manufactures	930,399
Wood manufactures	752,215
Provisions	538,296
Spirits, wines and malt liquors	403,516
Tobacco manufactures	482,482
Boots and shoes	288,435
Oils	486,835
Paper, and manufactures of	142,470
Vegetables	169,663

Hawaii sent to us, principally:

Sugar	\$21,012,825
Coffee	225,929
Iron and steel manufactures	105,969
Fruits and nuts	67,510
Hides and skins	69,171

All that Hawaii sent us was carried in American vessels, as also was all we sent to Hawaii.

CURTIS IAUKEA COMPLAINS THAT HE WASN'T APPRECIATED

The Independent printed yesterday the following letter from Curtis Iaukea, which may be taken as his bid for the Home Rule nomination of Sheriff:

Ed. The Independent:

Now that I have seen the error of my ways and like a good penitent stand ready to defend the fair name of Hawaii and her native sons, against the attack of our common enemy, let me implore you and all true Hawaiians to forget the past and as American citizens stand up for our rights.

"Kanakas" indeed! I wonder if some of our malihini politicians know how endearing the term "kanaka" is to a Hawaiian when applied in the sense they are so fond of designating the native sons of the soil. But I had better assign this task to you. Perhaps you can explain its significance in more forcible language than I have at my command. What matters it any way. I don't suppose it would make any difference to those who have about as much regard for a native as a cat for a mouse.

But dear me! How my poor head reels with the anguish. Only a short time ago, it seemed but yesterday, and Mr. Iaukea was the nicest fellow you ever saw. In annexation circles, received with open arms. After carrying a strong Home Rule Precinct for the Republicans, offers of office came so fast that it almost staggered one, not knowing which to select. But when Iaukea's name at last reached a Republican caucus, why, up went the cry—"Oh! he is opposed to the Executive Council!"—and with horror depicted on every countenance, poor Iaukea in annexation circles became the accused republican the self-confessed criminal, the kanakish rogue, the papapa politician the Home Ruler; the biroted fool the hotel keeper (as if it was a crime to be one), the valet de chambre; and God knows what all.

And what an "unfortunate step" I must have taken, Mr. Editor, when in following the dictates of my own conscience, guilty conscience, I should have

said, I withdrew affiliation with a political party and scattered to the four winds all future hopes of political greatness. Think of what I have sacrificed! (This is news indeed, for to tell you the truth I didn't know there was any political future in this country for any body who affiliated with the party of annexation or who even held office under the P's and I was one of those.)

Well, it's all over now. It is past recall and I shall have to take my deserts from my late conferees. Sitting in judgment will be those who at one time wouldn't be found dead in a P's company. The past is all forgotten now. This is America, the land of the free and the brave, where freedom reigns supreme, where centralized government and republican institutions go hand in hand.

But ere I fall, let me, like Cardinal Wolsey, (changing the words to suit this particular case) exclaim: "If I had served my people as well as I had served my party, they would not have left me in my old age naked to my enemies."

C. P. IAUKEA.

Students as Field Laborers.

Twelve Harvard students, all from Boston, applied at the State Employment Bureau at Kansas City recently for work in the Kansas wheat fields. The eldest is only twenty. They spoke freely of everything except their identity, which they conceal. The leader of the party, a giant in physique, said: "We are going out to the wheat fields just for the novelty. We shall harvest wheat, drive wagons, carry water and eat bacon and corn bread with the rest of them. We return to Boston and Harvard this fall. We beat our way here on freights, leaving Boston early last week. We got put off the trains once or twice, but usually the brakemen permitted us to ride on condition that we help load coal into the box. That was easy."

"We have never been in the West before, and when we saw that Kansas was howling for men we got up a party and decided to come out here. We shall not stay in the wheat fields all the time, but shall rove around a bit and see what the West looks like."

The students received their assignments and left for Kansas.

MILLIONS FOR PEARL HARBOR

Capt. White on the Next Important Steps.

Now that Pearl Harbor is opened for steamers it is very likely that the authorities at Washington will begin to take action in the matter of making improvements on the government property. Speaking of the matter yesterday Captain White, the civil engineer of the Honolulu station, spoke as follows:

"Judging from the past I consider it quite likely that the Secretary of the Navy will appoint a board at Washington to draw up general plans for the work to be done. I have sent on my estimates of what in my opinion should be done. These suggestions will be submitted to the board, who in turn will submit their report to Congress, and it will rest with that body as to what action will be taken towards beginning the work here. Heretofore the department would take no action in the matter as our title to the necessary land was not clear, but with everything satisfactorily settled some action should be taken in the near future. If the plans which I have submitted are followed out over \$5,000,000 will be spent in improving our holdings around Pearl Harbor. I have asked for two dry-docks for I think that they will be no more than we shall need and it will be cheaper to build both at once than to build a second later on. The place which I have selected for the dry docks is on the mainland across the channel from the southern end of Ford's Island. One of the dry docks will be 750 feet long and the other 550 feet in length, and the gateway will admit a vessel with a beam of ninety feet. In fact any vessel in the world would be able to enter the docks. Nothing will be put on Ford's Island. The land which we have there was only obtained that we might control the channel. There is a reef which crosses the channel and I shall ask for an appropriation to have this removed, and also to have some dredging done along different parts of the shore line. The ordnance department, according to the plans, will be on Kuaeha Island. The site for the dry docks is about 4800 feet from the Oahu Railroad, and the line of our land crosses the railroad tracks about 1100 feet from Puuloa station.

"We shall have our own system of railroad in the running over the government grounds. No," he said in answer to a question, "as the government does not allow outside parties to use its land—the Oahu Railroad will not be allowed to extend its tracks across our territory, save where they already have the right of way and are now running their trains. However they may run a branch line along the Bishop Estate lands just outside, but following the course of our property line. The way has already been surveyed in fact, but what the railway company will do in the matter I do not know."

Captain White in his annual report to the Navy Department sent in the following detailed estimates of the work to be done in improving the Pearl Harbor property. It will be seen at a glance that the work to be done is enormous and will give employment to hundreds of men for months:

5 sets officers' quarters	\$ 40,000
3 sets warrant officers' quarters	15,000
3 artesian wells	18,000
1 pumping plant	50,000
Water pipe system and stand pipe	40,000
Sewer system	40,000
2 store houses	300,000
Oil store house	50,000
Machine shop	150,000
1 foundry	50,000
Yards and docks shop	150,000
2 wharves	150,000
Grading and paving	100,000
Dredging	100,000
2 dry docks	3,250,000
Electric plant	150,000
Quay wall	20,000
Trees, etc.	10,000
Barn and cart sheds	25,000
Office building	20,000
Office for civil engineer	5,000
Tools and appliances	45,000
Watchmen's house and quarters	10,000
Railroad and rolling stock	100,000

Total \$5,071,000

J. K. Brown, Commissioner of Immigration at this port, believes the Mr. Bechtel announced by cable as coming is a stenographer detailed to his assistance.

TEN BOLD ASSERTIONS

Regarding Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

1. It affords quick relief in cases of colic, cholera morbus and pains in the stomach.
2. It never fails to effect a cure in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
3. It is a sure cure for chronic diarrhoea.
4. It can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
5. It cures epidemic dysentery.
6. It prevents bilious colic.
7. It is prompt and effective in curing all bowel complaints.
8. It never produces bad results.
9. It is pleasant and safe to take.
10. It has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

These are bold assertions to make regarding any medicine, but there is abundant proof of every one of the above statements regarding this remedy. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

FERRIS IS IN SHADOW OF DEATH

(Continued from page 1.)

such as impanelment of the grand jury, the opinion is in part as follows:

The sixth amendment provides that "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right . . . to have the assistance of counsel for his defense." Assuming that this applies not only to the actual trial but as well to preliminary proceedings including the impaneling of the grand jury, still the defendant was not denied the right in question. The constitutional provision left him at liberty either to appear in person or to employ counsel, as he might see fit to do. Of itself it placed no obligation on the Territory to provide him with counsel. He did not signify a desire to be represented by counsel and was not refused permission to do so.

It is pointed out that as soon as the court was informed of the arraignment, an assignment of counsel was made.

ENDORSEMENT NOT MISLEADING. One exception refers to the following endorsement on the back of the indictment:

"Plea: May 22. Plea of not guilty. Upon motion of C. P. Reynolds, Esq., it is ordered plea of guilty be withdrawn, and continued until Friday, May 23, at 10 a. m." (Signed) M. T. Simonton, Clerk. "May 27. Deft. pleads not guilty. Case continued until Aug. 1902 Term to be set." (Signed) M. T. Simonton, Clerk.

The court comments:

It is contended that this endorsement might have misled some juror into the belief that the defendant had made a formal admission of guilt. We do not regard this as possible. The note is a brief one, occupying but a very few lines in consecutive order. If any juror read the words, "it is ordered plea of guilty be withdrawn," he must have read the whole note; and, so read, it is entirely clear that the absence of the word not was a mere clerical error and that at no time was a plea of guilty entered.

Next the court settles that E. A. Douthitt, as deputy of the Attorney-General, was fully authorized to present the indictment in court.

The following extracts show other findings of the Supreme Court:

The objection with reference to the trial jury has been abandoned. We find in the record no cause for sustaining it.

RULINGS HOLD WATER.

Exceptions 2 to 27 inclusive and 29 are to rulings made during the trial upon objections to testimony. We have carefully examined the record with reference to them all, including nine which have been expressly abandoned, but can find nothing to require or to justify a reversal of the verdict. In most of them the rulings were clearly correct. Perhaps in one or two instances a different ruling might properly have been made, but the error, if any, was not prejudicial.

SEEMS FRIVOLOUS.

Exception 28. At the close of the case for the prosecution, the defendant moved to dismiss the indictment and for a directed verdict on the grounds named in exception 1, already disposed of, and on the further ground that there was no evidence to connect the defendant with the commission of the crime or to show that the deceased was John Watson or that the deceased met his death from a wound inflicted by a knife or any other instrument in the hands of the defendant or from any other wound received at the hands of the defendant. Were this case of a less serious nature, we would be inclined to characterize this motion and exception, in so far as it relates to the alleged lack of evidence, as frivolous; but mindful of the gravity of the charge and of the sentence we have carefully read the transcript of the evidence.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

We have no hesitation in saying that a complete prima facie case was established by the prosecution and that the motion was properly denied. The evidence adduced by the prosecution was such as, standing by itself, to have amply justified the jury in finding the following as facts: that at about eight o'clock on the evening of April 18, 1902, the defendant was standing on the front veranda of the lodging house of one Meyers situate on Queen street in this city, talking to Meyers and perhaps others about horses; that John Watson, the deceased, then approached from without and asked who it was that said he could ride horses or some similar question and that thereupon an argument ensued between him and the defendant on the subject, Watson standing at the head of the steps on the left side going up, leaning against the railing and with both hands behind his back, and Ferris standing one step lower on the opposite side of the steps and about four or five feet from Watson; that during the conversation, which lasted only a few minutes, Ferris said that Watson had called him a son of a — some days before, that Watson denied this, that Ferris repeated his assertion and asked Watson, "Did you mean it?" That Watson at first remained silent but, Ferris insistently repeating the question, finally said, "Well, if I did call you a son of a — I did mean it;" that without warning Ferris immediately dealt Watson, who was still standing in the position already described, a heavy blow on the left side in the region of the chest; that Watson staggered, walked back a few steps towards the body of the house and then forward again and fell, one Daniel Smith catching him as he fell, blood issuing from a wound in Watson's left side and from his mouth; that a few moments later Watson was dead; that immediately after the assault Ferris left the spot and a few moments later the premises and ran away and was not found, although diligent search was made for him by the police, until the next day, that the wound was caused by a knife wielded by Ferris and that Watson's death was caused by the wound so inflicted and was not due to any other cause. Captain William Larsen, manager for E. Peck & Co., Ltd., gave an advertisement

MOSQUITO PREVENTIVE

Capt. W. Larsen Has a New Idea.

reporter what seems to be a valuable contribution to the mosquito question. He said:

"I own a cottage down in Kewalo and the people living in it can sleep without any mosquito netting over their beds, with doors and windows closed or open. They can sit on the veranda and not be bothered a bit by the mosquitoes.

"The only reason I can give to account for there being no mosquitoes at that place is that there are three fish ponds right back of it which are teeming alive with very small fish. Probably these little fish eat up the larvae of the mosquitoes and prevent their breeding.

"Now, there's another thing in connection with these ponds which I think for the sake of the public should be stopped. Every morning a Chinaman goes to one or other of these fish ponds and drags it from end to end with a fine-meshed net. The meshes are so fine that even a tiny wriggler couldn't get through. The fish are fed to ducks. "It's a shame to allow the Chinese to destroy small fish in this way, and if there is no law to stop it there should be. These little fish ought to be protected, especially if my theory is correct that they prevent the breeding of mosquitoes."

In this matter it is recalled that native members of the Legislature effectively blocked the passage of a Fishery Act, introduced by Senator Isenberg from a special committee, which provided against both drag nets and fine meshes.

cause; and that about eight days prior to the date of the assault Ferris, pointing to Watson who was some distance away, had said to one Blackwell, a witness for the prosecution, "See that son of a — I will fix him yet." Upon the evidence then before it the jury would have been justified in finding that the killing was committed not in the heat of passion but in cold blood and with premeditated malice aforethought.

SELF-DEFENSE.

Exception 30 is to the verdict on the ground that it is contrary to the law and the evidence and the weight of the evidence. This is sufficiently disposed of by what is said concerning exception 28. It may be added, however, that the defendant took the stand in his own behalf and admitted that, at the time and place already stated, he stabbed John Watson, the deceased, with a knife similar to that introduced in evidence by the prosecution. His claim was that he did so in self-defense, that during the conversation at the Meyers house Watson had suddenly come towards him and grabbed him by the shirt bosom with his left hand tearing the shirt, at the same time having his right hand in his hip pocket, and that as Watson took hold of him he, Ferris, thought his life was in danger, drew the knife and dealt Watson the blow. But the overwhelming weight of the evidence was against the defendant's version of the occurrence. The evidence was clearly sufficient to support the verdict.

LIQUOR IN JURY ROOM.

During the evening just mentioned [between Sept. 4 and 5, when the jury occupied as a bedroom what is now Judge De Bolt's courtroom, and two or three adjoining rooms, including Judge Gear's chambers, for lounging and other purposes] some of the members of the jury drank beer, not exceeding two glasses each, furnished by one of their number. No evidence was adduced tending to show that any of the jurors became intoxicated or was under the influence of the liquor so used and each of the jurors deposed on oath that none of them was thus affected. The trial judge in overruling the motion evidently found, and we think the finding was correct, that the use of the liquor did not affect the consideration of the case or influence the verdict. While the use of intoxicating liquor by a jury during the trial of a capital case, except in instances of absolute necessity, is deserving of severe censure and condemnation, such use is not of itself, where the liquor is not furnished by one of the parties to the cause, necessarily a ground for the granting of a new trial. The material inquiry in such cases is whether the defendant was prejudiced thereby, in other words, whether the use was such as to affect the mind of any of the jurors and thus deprive the defendant of the benefit of the condition of mind of each and all of the jurors to which he is entitled; and if it appears that the defendant was not prejudiced, the verdict can not be reversed. This is the modern view, shared in by the great majority of courts. [Decisions of many States are here quoted.]

AMENDMENTS PROPER.

The opinion finds no cause for attributing error to the trial court in its causing the clerk's minutes to be amended where they were defective. "Not only was it competent for the trial court to make its record conform to the facts, but it was its duty to do so," the opinion quotes authorities for holding.

CONCLUSION.

The opinion concludes thus. Every one of the twenty-two instructions requested by the defendant was given, with an amendment to one only, and that a correct amendment. No exception was noted to any part of the charge.

The exceptions are overruled. Attorney-General Andrews and W. S. Fleming for the prosecution. E. C. Peters and E. A. Douthitt for the defendant.

SARTO IS UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED POPE AND WILL FOLLOW POLICY OF LEO



PIUS X. LATE CARDINAL SARTO, PATRIARCH OF VENICE.

POPE LEO'S CHARACTER IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

He never tolerated gossip.
He countenanced labor unions.
He was an expert chess player.
He called himself "the little old man."
He was a reverential admirer of nature.
He was a diligent reader of newspapers.
Dante and Virgil were his favorite poets.
His favorite relaxation was writing poetry.
He kept his private account with the Bank of England.
His brother, Cardinal Joseph, lived to the age of 84.
He was the owner and landlord of a dwelling in Paris.
His table expenses did not exceed 20 cents a day.
He wrote better Latin than any other living writer in the church of Rome.
He never recognized the Italian King as anything more than the King of Sardinia.
His private safe was in his own apartment. He carried the key himself.
So regular were his habits that his servants could tell by glancing at the clock what he was doing at that moment.
He never forgot a face and remembered every Catholic who ever did the church a service.
He was a habitual snuff user, the tobacco being prepared in Baltimore especially for him.
It is said that his attendant used to pick him up and carry him about the Vatican as if he were a child.
In the Vatican he had a fixed rule for the dress of all inmates to be worn at every hour of the day.
He required park laborers and gardeners to be at their post as early as 4:30 in the morning.
His voice, while neither deep nor full, was clear and ringing, with a wonderful carrying power.
It is estimated that during his pontificate he amassed a fortune of \$30,000,000, half of which was in gifts of gold, silver and precious stones.
Patiently and without apparent prejudice, he examined the doctrines of the Socialists.
His handwriting was as beautiful and as legible as print, which it resembled more nearly than script.
He was economical, almost parsimonious, in his personal expenditures, but prodigal in founding schools and missions.
Paul Kruger is said to have presented the Pope with the largest diamond in the world, valued at \$4,000,000.
Throughout his career he cordially welcomed every improvement and invention, from the railroad to the automobile.
In his youth he acquired a practical knowledge of vine culture and put it to good use in the Vatican vineyard.
On fine summer days he spent nearly all his time in the Vatican garden, transacting business and granting audiences in the pavilion.

FACTS CONCERNING THE NEW POPE.

Born in northern Italy in 1835.
Created Patriarch of Venice and a Cardinal in 1893.
Has always kept aloof from the quarrels of the Vatican.
Is on friendly terms with the ruling family in Italy.
Won his promotion through priesthood and not through diplomatic channels.
Has been revered for his piety and learning.
May heal the breach between Vatican and Quirinal and will likely pay more attention to administrative and doctrinal affairs of the church than to the relations of the church with foreign governments.
Pope Leo expected Sarto to succeed him.
(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)
ROME, August 4.—The election of Cardinal Sarto, who has taken the title of Pius X, was announced from St. Peter's this morning.
Bells of all the Catholic churches in the city immediately began to peal and the result of the conclave meets with general satisfaction.
Throughout the day telegrams have arrived from foreign countries and governments congratulating Pius X on his accession to the Papal throne.
ROME, August 5.—The conclave has been dissolved. Rome was illuminated during the evening. Cardinal Sarto's election was unanimous. He had four votes on the first ballot. The new Pope will probably be crowned on Sunday. It is believed that he will follow the policy of Leo.
The final ceremonies in the election of Pope Pius X were very impressive.
When it was learned that Sarto had been selected the prefect of ceremonies was sent for and speedily entered the chapel bearing the fisherman's ring. The canopies were then removed from the cells of all the cardinals except that of Sarto, the newly elected Pope, and His Holiness retired to robe himself in the pontifical vestments. On his return the ring was placed on his finger by the Cardinal Camerlingo, and the new vicar of Christ gave his first solemn benediction to the members of the Sacred College from the steps of the altar. Then taking his seat the Pope received the homage of their eminences and communicated to them the name which it was his pleasure to assume as Pontiff. Next the Cardinal deacon took the oath of obedience and hastening to the grand balcony of St. Peter's looking over the great plaza, he announced to the thousands gathered there the name of the new Pope, using the words consecrated by immemorial usage: "I bring you tidings of great joy. We have a Pope, the Most High and Reverend Lord Guiseppe Sarto, who has taken upon Himself the name of Pius X."
The people then flocked into the great cathedral to see the new Pope and to receive his blessing.
Later the ceremony of the adoration by the Cardinals took place, and the Pope, having taken off his pontifical robes and having assumed his ordinary white vestments, with the broad cardinal's hat and scarlet hood, was escorted by the noble guard to his new apartments in the Vatican.

THE BAR BIDS CORDIAL GOODBYE TO JUDGE ESTEE

The Advertiser was asked on Monday evening to give no hint of what was going on. It was a surprise for Judge Estee when he came to hold his last session of the Federal court prior to leaving on his California vacation trip. Everything came off as planned.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning there was a large assembly of members of the bar in the United States District Court room. Just before Judge Estee came in, Marshal Hendry placed upon the bench desk a splendid flower basket. On one side it bore the inscription "Aloha," on the other, "Bon Voyage." Judge Whiting, immediately the bailiff performed the opening ceremony arose and said:

Your Honor, we know that business should come before pleasure, but in this instance we ask that you allow us to bring our pleasure before the business of this Court.

We are gathered to wish you Godspeed on your journey, you and yours from the Paradise of the Pacific to what we are so often pleased to term "God's country," whither you go to greet those you love and who love you. We hope that you will soon return in health, to be welcomed by us all, to proceed with the business of this Court.

We are not here to send you away but to let you go with our greeting and our friendship.

Judge Hartwell followed in this wise: All present will second the remarks of Judge Whiting.

You will enjoy old friends in California, the California air, fog, flowers and fruits, but sometimes while you are away you must think of Hawaii, as I believe you will, and say good things about us, telling your friends that we have something here besides climate, that there are some folks here after all; that it is in Hawaii like the promised land that, Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood, Stand dressed in living green.

I hope you will come back refreshed in health and that when you round Diamond Head on your return you will be glad to look upon Honolulu again.

Messrs. Davis and Dole also made remarks.

Judge Estee was visibly moved at the manifestation of cordial friendship by the gentlemen of the bar and spoke to the following effect:

The court can't administer justice without the support of the bar. If you want good courts you must have a good bar. If you want wise courts you must have a wise bar. Everybody knows of course that a judge must decide every case one way or another and a judge necessarily makes some enemies. I want to say that I have been treated by the Hawaiian bar with uniform courtesy and with a friendship which I believe has few parallels. I came here three years ago a stranger in a strange land, knowing I think only one member of the bar and he was Mr. Neumann, now dead. Ever since I have been given uniform kindness and friendship by the people and bar of the Territory, and I thank them for it.

This floral piece I shall take to my wife, if you will permit it gentlemen, and we will put it in our stateroom and when we look at it we will know that it was a gift prompted by a friendship not measured by anything but good will toward men. I thank you.

Before the business of the session was taken up a short recess was taken, during which the assembled lawyers took occasion to shake hands with Judge Estee and bid him godspeed.

CHANGES IN THE WILDER STAFF

On account of the illness of Tom Burningham, freight clerk of the Kinau, there has been considerable change among the officials of the Wilder line. Freight Clerk Phillips took Burningham's place on the Kinau, and Purser O'Brien of the Mail takes Phillips's place on the Claudine.

William Jarrett has taken the place of Mr. Littlejohn in the Wilder Co's head office during the absence of that official in Hilo. Mr. Littlejohn takes the place of Mr. McKay who at present is in this city filling the position of Superintendent Engineer, as the regular engineer, Mr. Johnson, has gone to the Coast to superintend the building of the new Wilder steamer. Likewise Purser Lewis of the Helene has taken Mr. Jarrett's place at the wharf office temporarily, and as the steamer Hawaii is laid up at present, Purser Dovie of that steamer is taking Lewis' place.

SNATCHED FOR HIS WATCH CHAIN

J. W. Brewster reported at the police station late last evening that an attempt to rob him had been made on Pitkin street a little after eleven o'clock last night. Brewster was coming down Pitkin street and was about to turn into King street when a man whom he thinks was a Porto Rican jumped from behind a telephone pole and grabbed at his watch chain which was hanging from the outside pocket of his coat. Brewster struck at the man, who soon took to his heels and disappeared down a side street leading to the waterfront. The man had on a straw hat and was barefooted. The police were out on the case last night, but had found no clue.

And so the Home Rulers captured the Republican Central Committee last Saturday night, so says the Advertiser. If that is surely the case, then all that we can exclaim is—Hio, hip, hooray!—Independent.

BOLTE VS. BRECKONS.

(Continued from page 5.)

but it is unnecessary to go to that extent in the case at bar. We will assume for the purposes of this appeal that if directors do vote to themselves salaries or other compensation, such salaries may be allowed to stand if their entire reasonableness and fairness is shown by the parties benefited thereby but not otherwise, and a rule more favorable than this the respondents cannot expect. Directors can no more use the property of their principal for their own private gain than any other agent or trustee. They must act in good faith and for the interests of the stockholders whom they represent. (Many authorities are here quoted.) Not only have the respondents failed to show the entire fairness and reasonableness of the salaries, but the showing thus far is that the salaries are unfair to the corporation.

LACHES NOT PROVED.

On the plea of laches, or sleeping on their rights, raised against the complainants the court remarks on a lack of evidence, saying that if more will yet be adduced the court will then be in a better position to pass upon the whole subject. In reversing the decree the court says the motion to dismiss the suit should have been denied and the respondents should have been required to present their defense.

Robertson & Wilder conducted the case and successful appeal for the complainants.

THE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION BUSY

The directors of the Merchants' Association held a meeting yesterday afternoon at which were discussed many matters of interest. The committee on public affairs was directed to take up the preparation of the memorial asked for by Delegate Kuhio. The memorial will be reported back to the Association before any final action is taken.

There was also a discussion of the transports in connection with the coming of the Sheridan tomorrow. The Association is endeavoring to arrange with the coal dealers so that the transport will be given coal at the price which was offered Major Devo and Secretary Root. Though the agreement has not been ratified the Association is desirous of having a uniform price established which will be effective at once.

There was some discussion also of the mosquito question with a view to assisting in the campaign started by the Board of Health, but no definite action was taken. In this connection the question of "publicity" was considered and a meeting has been called for this afternoon at which members of the press and correspondents are to be invited to discuss the matter.

STUDYING PLAGUE AND CHOLERA

Dr. H. Salomon, a prominent German physician, is a through passenger on the Nippon Maru. He is on a tour of the world for the study of sewerage and infectious diseases and this morning intends to visit the Quarantine station. The doctor is accompanied by his wife.

"The report published that I am to study drinking water is a mistake," said Dr. Salomon at the Young Hotel last evening. "I have simply been studying sewerage in Massachusetts and San Francisco. I am not on a government mission but am pursuing my studies privately."

"Only in Lawrence near Boston, Mass., has the bacteria system been put in connection with sewer systems. In Germany it is the common thing. The bacteria beds were first tried in Lawrence and then improved upon in England. Germany got her system from England, but the first was started in Massachusetts."

"I intend from now on to stop the study of sewers and take up an investigation of contagious diseases, their causes and the best preventive and precautionary methods. I intend to visit the Quarantine station here this morning, before the steamer goes. If I have time. My principal studies though will be in India where there are ample opportunities for the investigation of plague and cholera."

Some weeks ago it was announced in one of the local papers that Dr. Salomon was coming here to study the drinking water of the islands. This report, the doctor says is not true and it came to be circulated through a misunderstanding.

WANTS TO BURY TANBARA IN CHURCH

The Rev. M. Motokawa, the minister who has been attending the spiritual wants of Tanbara Gaebaru, has applied for permission to take the body after the execution. He desires to remove the body to his church and provide a Christian burial service. There will probably be no objection to the plan from the United States authorities.

A COLD AT THIS SEASON is most annoying, and should not be neglected. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will relieve the lungs, make expectoration easy, effect a quick cure and leave the system in a healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

SOME PLAIN TALK FROM EMMELUTH TO LABOR MEN

A Spirited and Interesting Meeting of the Builders and Traders' Exchange.

The Builders and Traders' Exchange, working jointly with the Federated Trades decided last night to eliminate the Asiatic from the local labor problem. The employers agreed to employ only citizen labor, which they have been doing right along, and the unions through their representatives agreed to try to secure the adoption of a rule providing a fine for patronizing Chinese or Japanese stores. The trades council will meet tomorrow night to try to make their promises effective.

There was much discussion at the meeting over the labor question and it was not at all times amiable. There was quite a divergence of views in the matter, though the meeting ended very harmoniously. Members of the Builders' Exchange were of the opinion that labor was not at all times fair, while the union men had some doubts about employers as well.

John Bowler, speaking for the builders, said that he had used citizen labor wherever he could, and that sometimes it was very difficult to fill all classes of work with Americans. For instance on the new Mark Robinson building he said his orders had been to employ only Portuguese or Hawaiian, yet he was compelled to get Japanese stone cutters. This was for the reason that there were no white men engaged in that business and he either had to use Japs, or leave the building unfinished.

EMMELUTH FREES HIS MIND.

Mr. John Emmeluth, a member of the same organization, said that he employed Japanese labor upon his house and that he intended to keep on doing it, until the house was finished. He said he was compelled to protect his family and was unable to pay white labor. A year ago, he said, plumbers had struck, leaving him with \$30,000 of material which he could not use. The goods were tied up and twenty-three men were thrown out of employment. He lost nearly \$30,000. If the plumbers had been reasonable there would have been no need of the strike. Now Japanese had entered the trade, to the exclusion of everyone else. Also he had tried to do his duty in politics, as a member of the legislature, and again was "dumped." By this he lost \$30,000. He said that individual effort could do nothing, and there would never be any success until the labor unions on their part decided never to enter a Japanese or Chinese store or restaurant. "As for the plumbing business," said Mr. Emmeluth, "I shall never put another dollar in the plumbing business under conditions, as they exist today—conditions which were created as a direct result of the unwarranted strike of a year ago."

Mr. Callahan, of the Plumbers' Union, who was present, hotly resented the remarks of Mr. Emmeluth. He said that the plumbers were not to blame, that on the first week of the strike they had proposed a compromise and been refused. On the other hand Emmeluth's foreman had promised plumbers six dollars a day when the new sewer system was opened, and when this was done had laughed at them. The Japs turned out of Mr. Emmeluth's shop were the ones now competing with him. As for himself he had never entered a Jap store, and also given orders at home not to buy from Asiatics.

Mr. S. Stephenson said that there should be no ill-feeling—that it was a

A BAD JAP CROOK NOW IN CUSTODY

The police believe that they now have under lock and key at the police station at least one of the men who robbed the Swain residence some time ago, and it is suspected that the man, who is a Jap, has been concerned in other robberies as well. It is an unusual thing for a Japanese to go into the business of burglarizing as thoroughly as the man they have in custody has done, and the police are gratified in getting hold of what may turn out to be a dangerous crook. The man was captured by C. Schoelkopf, who is agent for some of Dr. McGrew's houses on Beretania street, and who has been living alone in the Swain residence for some time past. This house has been robbed so often that the occupants finally moved out.

Schoelkopf has been on the watch for burglars as several times on visiting the houses under his care he has found the locks of the doors pried open.

Wednesday evening about midnight he was aroused by his watch dog barking, and he arose and made a search, and although no one seemed to be around he noticed that a side window was opened, which he was sure he had closed earlier in the evening. About four o'clock he was again aroused by his dog's barking and this time he went outside and walked around the house to the side yard. Suddenly two men ran from the shadow of the house and jumped the fence into the next yard. Schoelkopf hurried around on Punchbowl street as he thought the men were making for a hole in the fence there. No one was in sight, however so he returned to the house and found that he could not unlock

slow work at best and much had already been accomplished. He said there was one stevedore firm employing 100 Japanese, which he thought should be investigated.

W. W. Harris called attention to the work on the Mollili road where he had been told Japs were employed. John Bowler disputed the statement, saying he had been out that way on the day previous, and Japs were not working on the government contract. W. E. Rowell also said no Japs were employed.

Mr. Harris said his information came from a member of the House and that if true the law was being violated. Finally W. W. Harris was appointed as a committee of one to call upon Supt. Cooper in regard to the matter. L. E. Pinkham arose to state that he had been given an opinion by the highest legal authority in the Territory to the effect that the labor law passed by the legislature was constitutional.

UNIONS MAKE PROMISE.

Mr. Taylor for the Federated Trades said he would bring the matter of citizen labor before the delegates at a meeting to be held Friday evening, and would urge upon the individual unions the adoption of a rule prohibiting purchases in Asiatic stores, and assessing a fine for violations. The principal kick, Taylor said, would be upon the restaurants, nearly all of which were conducted by Chinese. He did not think that the workmen wanted to go to high-class eating houses in overalls and soiled clothes.

E. Tappan Tannatt said he did not favor the way the campaign was to be started. He said that all the plantations were conducting schools of citizen competition by permitting Japanese and Chinese to go to school. This he thought should be prohibited.

Mr. Taylor stated that a movement was on foot to organize the stevedores in order to drive out the natives. Last year a union had been formed, but this was for political purposes only. Each member paid in two dollars but heard nothing more of it. He thought however that a union should be formed in order to drive out the Japanese.

NATIVES UNRELIABLE.

L. E. Pinkham said that the Japanese question was one largely of individual selfishness. The shipping firms were all desirous of employing natives, but when a ship comes in stevedores are urgently required and natives are not reliable. Sometimes they are not feeling well, and then again they worked three or four days and have some money left.

Mr. Harris suggested that the Merchants' Association make a request that only citizen labor be employed as stevedores. As they shipped and received nearly all of the freight he suggested that a memorial to the shipping firms would be effective.

Mr. Callahan stated that the Oceanic Steamship Co. had no difficulty in always keeping on hand a supply of native labor. Mr. J. Nott disputed his statement recalling the visit of the Sonoma on New Year's day. All the natives were out to laus and nothing could bring them back.

It was finally decided to appoint a committee to confer with the Merchants' Association regarding the matter.

HE FORGOT TO SAY GOOD BYE

Kellipio, for six or seven years a clerk for the Board of Health, departed quite suddenly last Saturday without saying good-bye to anyone. He left the Board of Health office about ten o'clock in the morning telling Secretary Charlock that he would be back in an hour. But he didn't come. He didn't return that afternoon or the next day. Monday Mr. Charlock found a note upon his desk from Kellipio saying that he had had family troubles of late and wanted to leave them behind. So he had taken a sailing vessel Saturday afternoon. As far as could be learned he hadn't taken anything else, though it was reported that he leaves some very anxious creditors behind.

FORESTRY DISCUSSED Governor Dole on His Recent Tour.

Governor Dole invited the Board of Agriculture and Forestry to hold its meeting of yesterday afternoon in his office. Besides the Governor there were present: L. A. Thurston, president; H. E. Cooper, Superintendent of Public Works, secretary; W. M. Giffard and James D. Dole. Miss Dwight of the Public Works office acted as stenographer.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Cooper orally reported from the committee on employes, consisting of the president, Mr. Giffard and himself. It was recommended that Prof. R. C. L. Perkins be appointed assistant entomologist at a salary of \$250 a month and that C. J. Austin be transferred from the division of forestry and made inspector for Honolulu under the division of entomology at a salary of \$125 a month. Further time was asked to consider another proposed transfer and the engagement of rangers and unpaid assistants on the various islands.

Mr. Dole asked if Mr. Austin would have charge of the inspecting of imported plants or only attend to their removing them from place to place for entomological inspection. It was his impression that the inspector ought to know considerable about plants and their enemies—in short, be a skilled man.

Mr. Giffard stated that Prof. Perkins had explained that his assistant entomologist would attend personally to the inspection, while Mr. Austin would carry out his orders in fumigating plants, etc.

Mr. Thurston said Prof. Perkins told them Austin had been already broken in to some extent and had taken hold very well.

Mr. Dole thought a man could be got for that kind of work at less than \$1500 a year.

Mr. Giffard replied that it needed a pretty good man. One might kill the plants and not kill the insects. To get a man like Mr. Craw at San Francisco would require a much higher salary.

Mr. Thurston said Austin had acquired some experience in handling the lanterns, destruction work and proved he was keen in picking up points.

Mr. Dole then seconded Mr. Giffard's motion to adopt the committee's report, which carried unanimously.

Mr. Cooper, answering a question, said the appointments of Prof. Kirkaldy and Terry of London as assistants respectively to Prof. Koebel and Perkins had already been confirmed. Their salaries are \$1800 a year each, half to be paid by the Hawaiian Planters' Association. They had been notified by cable.

TO UTILIZE SEEDS.

A suggestion of Prof. Perkins was presented, being that seeds collected by Prof. Koebel in Mexico be turned over to Mr. Young, superintendent of Kapiolani Park to be germinated. It was mentioned that the conditions at the nursery at present were unfavorable and that Mr. Young being a practical gardener would make the best of the seeds. Mr. Giffard remarked that possibly some of the seeds were dead already, as the life of certain varieties was very short after plucking—for instance, mango seeds would only retain their vitality two weeks.

The committee on plans for a fumigating house at the nursery, consisting of Messrs. Cooper and Perkins, reported progress and had the plans on view at the meeting.

MEET FEDERAL SERVICES.

President Thurston mentioned that the new law provided for action on imports of plants which dovetailed with Federal instructions to the collector of customs and the postmaster. So that there should be an avoidance of working at cross purposes, he suggested that a committee be appointed to confer with the collector and the postmaster.

Mr. Giffard wanted to have the president on the committee because questions of law were involved.

Mr. Cooper and the president were appointed.

A WAHIAWA SCHEME.

Mr. Dole brought up the matter of an application by one Mr. Thomas for five or ten acres of land at Wahiawa, Oahu, on which to plant trees. He wanted a lease for twenty years, at the end of which the government would have the standing trees. The applicant wanted it free, but Commissioner Boyd suggested a rental of fifty cents or one dollar an acre. The Wahiawa Agricultural Company gave out that, if the land were put up for lease, it would bid against Thomas. This caused the matter to drop. Mr. Thomas would plant gum trees on the land. There was no water on it.

Governor Dole, being asked to throw light on the matter, said the plantation people had objected because they thought it would interfere with their ditch right of way. They would give Thomas a thousand acres elsewhere for tree planting.

Mr. Dole said the trouble about their offer was that the proffered land was not convenient for Mr. Thomas's purpose.

President Thurston asked if he wanted to plant trees pro bono publico, and the Governor replied, "No; to sell firewood."

Mr. Giffard thought there were better trees for him than gum, mentioning a turpentine tree of South America. President Thurston asked what was the use of going on, if the plantation was going to bid against the man.

Governor Dole said if the applicant could have the use of the land as caretaker, it might be arranged without putting the lease up at auction. Mr. Cooper suggested a license to Mr. Thomas to plant trees. It was also

KALIHI CAMP MAINTAINED FOR A BASE POLITICAL USE

It Is Also a Government Competitor of Lodging House Keepers Who Are Having a Hard Time to Make a Living.

Editor Advertiser: Will you kindly explain to me the necessity or usefulness of the maintenance of the so-called Kalihi Camp? We all know that it was created with the object to give shelter and to quarantine a large portion of the population of old Chinatown, when it was rendered destitute and homeless in consequence of the great fire, which destroyed that portion of our city about four years ago. Later on when the people were liberated and dwellings were scarce and rentals high, some natives and a few Asiatics were permitted to remain free of charge and finally paid \$1.00 per month as a contribution towards the maintenance of this institution, which was a losing proposition then as it has been ever since.

This state of affairs was perfectly satisfactory and not objected to by any one until enough cheap houses were rebuilt and are now so plentiful that scores of them are unoccupied, which the owners would be glad to rent at any figure, so that good lodgings and rooms, such as the people at the Kalihi Camp have, may be had at from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per month.

Now if this be the case why should the Government run a lodging house free of charge in opposition to lodging-house keepers, who pay a license, particularly when it is a losing proposition, and why should the poor native prefer to live at the camp, when his carfare to and from that place amounts to more than the rental of a room or lodging in town?

It is an open secret and an asserted fact that the Kalihi Camp is used and colonized for election purposes and controlled by politicians and job hunters, not all of the best character, and I think it is an injustice to the bona fide resident citizens and voters of the 5th District to allow such an institution to be maintained.

It is a political hot-bed of Home Rulers in Republican disguise, representing the lowest element of the native population gathered from all parts of the city, shrunk and swelled as occasion requires, to corrupt and defeat political issues and therefore mostly victorious to the detriment of true Republicanism and good government.

If the Government intends to run a poor or alms-house why not say and name it so, and let it be treated as such and not like an institution of great political significance.

I as a Republican and resident of the 5th District protest against the continuance of this so-called camp, which is a menace to public welfare and an infringement upon the rights of free citizens and voters.

J. H. SCHNACK.

***** suggested that Mr. Dole investigate and report.

Mr. Giffard thought no individual schemes ought to be entertained until after they had the reports of experts. They should await the arrival of Mr. Hall from Washington and the appointment of a superintendent after his report. He believed in starting right at the outset. Let such men as Mr. Thomas experiment, but let it be done under rules and regulations.

President Thurston said action need not be taken on Mr. Dole's report immediately. They should give Mr. Hall every opportunity of seeing the conditions when he came. He ought to meet such men as E. E. Olding, D. Forbes, Eben Low and Julian Monsarrat, who would inform him regarding their respective localities. After being here two months, Mr. Hall would be in a position to formulate a policy. Until this was done they had better not go into this, that and the other scheme such as the Wahiawa one. He mentioned several propositions from different districts awaiting definite lines of procedure.

Mr. Dole was appointed a committee of one to investigate the proposal of Mr. Thomas and report at next meeting.

President Thurston asked the Governor if he had any "words of wisdom" to offer the Board.

TO EXTERMINATE SHEEP.

Governor Dole in response told about the Kuaahulu lands in North Kona, probably containing 30,000 or 40,000 acres. It was a lava tract, covered to some extent with a thin growth of trees. Adjoining this tract was the Keesaumoku ranch, Macfarlane's. The Government land was teeming with sheep—probably 2000 or 3000 running over it. The surface was ground into fine dust by the sheep's feet. There was a poor chance for foresting the tract under those conditions.

The Governor proposed that three months' notice be given to Macfarlane's to take the sheep off. Most of the animals belonged to the Government, as they were unmarked. There were no dogs there, the Keesaumoku people keeping them off. In answer to Mr. Thurston, he said he would recommend that the Board give three months' notice, as the law gave it the power, and that at the end of that time the sheep be exterminated. He added, answering another inquiry, that the ranch lease ran five or six years more but did not extend over any of the land he had spoken of.

The tract in question had been reserved for forests under the old law by proclamation. It had not been reserved under the present Board. About two thousand acres at the foot of the tract might be kept out of the reservation, being good ranch land.

Mr. Cooper thought an amicable arrangement might be made for getting the sheep off.

It was voted that the proprietors of Keesaumoku ranch be requested to show cause why they should not be required to remove the sheep at three months' notice.

The Governor stated that Eben Low was ready to enter into a contract to take the sheep.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Governor Dole, beginning with Lanai, proceeded to relate his observations upon his recent tour. On Lanai the land sloped from the highest moun-

tain to the eastward. The top of that mountain was covered with a dense forest growth. At about 1000 feet elevation there was a fine plateau. The whole top of the mountain might be fenced in so as to preserve the forest. Mr. Gay, in connection with the negotiation of new leases, was prepared to do the fencing.

The Governor said he went through the burnt district of North Hilo and Hamakua to some extent. In North Hilo the land remained in much the same condition as when burned over last year. Very little grass had come up. It was in fine condition for planting. Eucalyptus seeds could be planted there without great expense. The sugar planters would probably do it if furnished with the seeds.

NOT UNMIXED EVIL.

A fact he gained up there with regard to forest protection, the Governor said, was one which he never thought of before. Previous to the fire cattle had destroyed the underbrush and this had been replaced with grass. The grass would not burn readily, so that the fire in such places did not make great headway.

OTHER DEMONSTRATIONS.

President Thurston spoke about 2500 acres of land on Haleakala which was fenced a few years ago. The mere fencing of that land had caused such a dense growth as to prevent any living man or animal from going into it. The trees were largely ohia, koa and lauhala. A marked fact was that on one side of the fence there was a dense growth, while on the other side one would hardly know there ever was a forest. All of this forest growth dated from seven years back.

Mr. Giffard told about a journey he made about twenty years ago from Mana to Paauhau, when everything was green forest there in the summer time. He went through there a gain two years ago and hardly a living tree was to be seen. It made him sick.

Mr. Cooper stated that land fenced at Pahala not long ago was now a thick forest.

President Thurston mentioned that a tract of several hundred acres of land in Kula suitable for corn was adjoined by valleys containing hundreds of koa trees, where there had not been any similar growth for many years. The vitality of koa and ohia trees seemed precarious, whether from boring insects or other causes he could not say.

Governor Dole quoted Prof. Perkins as saying there were 21 insects that lived on the koa wood.

Mr. Giffard expected much from the work of the entomological division.

INVITATIONS.

Governor Dole invited the Board to hold its meetings in his office until its own headquarters were ready.

President Thurston invited the Governor to join the Board in a visit to the forest nursery at Pihale morning. They were to be at the place by 10:30.

The Governor had to decline the invitation with thanks, as he was engaged in writing his annual report on the Territory.

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DETAILS OF TEACHERS

Many Changes in Staff
of Schools for
New Term.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of
Public Instruction yesterday morning,
Superintendent A. T. Atkinson presiding,
the details of teachers for the stand-
ing term, as reported by the stand-
ing committee, were adopted. The
number of changes is large and in-
cludes some well-earned promotions.
The transfers of teachers are as fol-
lows by islands:

ISLAND OF OAHU.
Mrs. Mary W. Gunn, of Kawaiahaeo,
to be principal of Pohukaina, vice Mrs.
S. D. Heapy, resigned.
Miss Belle Weight, assistant Kaahu-
mannu school, from Kawaiahaeo, Hono-
lulu.

Mrs. Hopkins, of Reform school, to
principal of Kawaiahaeo, vice Mrs.
Gunn, transferred.
Miss Jennie Nielsen, of Punchbowl
school, to Kawaiahaeo as assistant, vice
Miss Weight, transferred.

Miss Kate Horner, of Kalihiwaena,
transferred to Pohukaina, vice Miss
Victoria Jordan, transferred.
Miss Victoria Jordan, of Pohukaina,
transferred to Maemae additional room.
Miss Jean Angus, of Kauluwela,
transferred to Punchbowl, as assistant,
vice Miss Nielsen, transferred.

Miss Myra Angus, of Pepeekeo, trans-
ferred as assistant to Kauluwela school,
vice Miss Jean Angus, transferred.

Miss Maud Johnston, of Kalihi-wa-
ena, transferred as assistant to Kahu-
lani, vice Miss C. Green, resigned.

Miss Emma Beerman, of Waipahu,
transferred as assistant to Kalihi-wa-
ena, vice Miss Johnston, transferred.

Miss Sophie Beerman, of Waianae,
transferred as assistant to Waipahu,
vice Miss Emma Beerman, transferred.

Miss F. Koelling, of Hauula, trans-
ferred as assistant to Waiabole, vice
Miss Maria Pihoi, resigned.

Miss E. Koelling, of Kailua, trans-
ferred as teacher of Kahuku school,
vice W. A. Yeats, transferred.

ISLAND OF MAUI.
Mrs. McDonald, of the Normal school,
Honolulu, transferred as assistant to
Lahalauna.

M. H. Kane, of Kipahulu, trans-
ferred to Kaupo as principal, vice Miss
Lewa Iokai, transferred.

Miss Louisa Pihl, of Lahaina, trans-
ferred to Hana as assistant, vice Miss
Lucy Kaukau, transferred.

Miss Lucy Kaukau, of Hana, trans-
ferred as assistant to Lahaina, vice
Miss Louisa Pihl, transferred.

Miss Lucy Lani, of Makana, trans-
ferred to Waihee as assistant, vice Mrs.
H. M. Cooke, resigned.

ISLAND OF HAWAII.
R. L. Ogilvie, of Haena school, trans-
ferred as teacher of Honokahua, vice
Edward Osborn, resigned.

Miss Georgia Allen, of Holualoa, N.
Kona, transferred as assistant to Ke-
alahou, vice Miss Minnie B. Simons,
resigned.

D. B. Kuhns, of Waipio, Hawaii,
transferred as teacher to Makana, vice
Miss Lucy Lani, transferred.

Miss Esther Pomeroy, of Waiakae,
transferred as assistant to Hilo Union,
vice Miss Nellie Carr, resigned.

Mrs. E. S. Capella, of Nahiku
school, as assistant of Hakalua school,
vice Miss Hannah Kahuna, resigned.

James Kealoha, of Waiakae, trans-
ferred as principal of Waipio school,
vice B. B. Brightwell, transferred.

J. Perreira, of Kaupahu, transferred
as principal of Ahualoa, vice L. E.
Schellberg, resigned.

Harry Irwin, of Pohakupuka, trans-
ferred as principal of Kaupahu, vice J.
Perreira, transferred.

Mrs. J. P. Maydwell, of Holualoa,
transferred as principal of Keahou,
vice Miss Mary Ferreira, resigned.

Miss Lewa Iokai, of Kaupo, trans-
ferred as principal of Honokahua, vice
Miss Calla J. Harrison, resigned.

Mrs. L. Shoemaker, of Hilo, trans-
ferred as assistant of Holualoa school,
vice Miss Georgia Allen, transferred.

Miss Patsen Chung, of Kaupo, trans-
ferred as assistant to the 12 Miles
school, Oahu.

ISLAND OF KAUAI.
Miss Dorothy Whitington, of Ma-
kalei, transferred as assistant to Ke-
kahua.

Following are the appointments made
by the Board by islands:

ISLAND OF OAHU.
Mrs. Margaret Wong, assistant Kau-
luwela, vice Miss M. Moesman, resign-
ed.

Miss Kathleen Monsarrat, cadet
teacher at Normal school.
Miss Ethel Horner, assistant Kalihi-
waena, vice Miss Ida Belle Lamb, re-
signed.

Miss Seong, assistant Waianae, vice
Miss Sophie Beerman, transferred.
Mrs. Frain, teacher at Wahiawa, vice
Mrs. Edna Bevans Tracy, resigned.

Miss Margaret Mossman, assistant
teacher of Kailua.
ISLAND OF MAUI.
C. A. McDonald, principal Lahalauna.

Miss Jennie Kawahoe, assistant Ka-
upo school, vice Miss Patsen Chung,
transferred.
Miss Lily Aki, assistant Kaupo, ad-
ditional room.
Miss Genevieve Dowsett, assistant at
Ulupia, vice Miss Nancy Cum-
mings, resigned.

Miss Ontal, assistant at Wailuku,
vice Mrs. Rowena K. Hohe, trans-
ferred.
Miss Hattie Maui, assistant at Wa-
hee, vice Miss Lucy Kaleikau, resign-
ed.
Miss Vincente, as assistant at Huelo,
vice Miss Carrie Benjamin, resigned.

ISLAND OF HAWAII.
Miss Mary Potter, to take High
school classes in Hilo Union.

SHIRT WAISTS EN REGLE

Fiesta and Ball of
Hawaii Yacht
Club.

The moonlight fiesta and ball of the
Hawaii Yacht Club to be held at the
Peninsula in the railroad pavilion will
be, by commodore's orders, strictly a
shirt waist affair. Yacht club members
are under command to wear uniform
and their ladies will follow suit.

The special train has been arranged
for with the railroad company and will
leave the Honolulu depot at 7.45 re-
turning in time to reach town before
midnight. Special Rapid Transit cars
will meet this train having been char-
tered by the club. A small extra
charge is made for fares on these cars
and tickets entitling to a ride will be
sold at the Peninsula for twenty-five
cents. The regular tickets to the
dance cover all other expenses of rail-
way and refreshments. These are on
sale at the depot. Souvenir dance
programmes, emblazoned with the club
device in colors, have been engraved
for the occasion and the Ellis sep-
tette engaged for music. Decorations
will be lavish.

A feature of the evening will be the
presentation of some \$200 worth of
prizes won this season by the compet-
ing yachts. The cups are of very pre-
tious design and are suitably en-
graved besides being enameled with the club
flag. Winning boats are the Helene,
one prizes, Gladys, two, La Paloma,
two, Princess, one, Myrtle, two, Mail-
himi two, Skip one, Marion two.

The race starts on Saturday after-
noon at two fifteen with a preparatory
gun, the classes getting away at 2:30,
2:35 and 2:40; for the first, third and
fourth classes respectively.

The small boats as well as the large
ones will be compelled to carry life-
buoys of ring shape and any craft not
conforming to the rule will be dis-
qualified.

The regatta committee will insist
upon this clause in all ocean racing
and a course like Saturday's run be-
fore the wind needs such precautions.
There have been no serious mishaps in
Hawaii Yacht Club races so far but
boats have been capsized. The little
fellows often take chances on short
runs running to Puuloa and go peri-
ciously near blind breakers where a cap-
size could be easily accomplished.

"Man overboard, struck by the
boom," is always a likely casualty and
a ring buoy might save his life where
he would be down before his boat with
full spinnaker drawing and main sheet
out could come about to pick him up.

George Turner starts all classes from
a line between the light house and the
Healant wharf on Saturday after-
noon. The gun will go off promptly on
time. On arriving at Pearl Harbor the
craft will moor in line off the club
house and dress and illuminate ship.
There are sure to be some twenty craft
in review for the dance and opening
of the club house.

La Paloma has a new set of sails
and has had her spars remodelled. The
Gladys is on the ways being cleaned
today. She will be repainted for the
function at the Peninsula.

Miss Harriet Hapai, as assistant Hilo
Union school, vice Miss Jessie Lyan,
resigned.

Miss Mabel Lampman, as assistant
Hilo Union school.

Miss Rebecca Macy, assistant at Po-
hakupuka, vice H. Irwin, transferred.

W. A. Yeats, of Kahuku, Oahu, teacher
of Ookaia school, vice Miss Mary
McKinley, transferred.

Miss Naopala, assistant at Waipio,
vice D. B. Kuhns, transferred.

Miss Grace Taylor Webster, assistant
Pepeekeo, vice Miss Myra Angus, trans-
ferred.

Sam Kaakuaui, assistant Kukui-
haele, vice W. J. E. Payne.

Miss Lily Williams, assistant Hono-
kaa, vice Mrs. Schellberg, resigned.

Miss Maud Woods, assistant at Hono-
makau.

Manuel de Corte, assistant at Keau-
hou, vice Miss Ferreira, transferred.

Chas. Paaluhl, teacher at the new
school at Puunahulu.

ISLAND OF KAUAI.
Mrs. George Huddy teacher of Koo-
lala school, vice Mrs. Christian, re-
signed.

Miss Emma Kawelo, assistant at Ka-
paa school, vice Miss O'Connell, trans-
ferred.

D. Leampa, principal of Haena
school, vice Mr. Ogilvie, transferred.

Miss Anna Danford principal Maki-
ka, vice Miss C. Stewart, resigned.

Mrs. Helen Nunn, assistant Maki-
ka, vice Miss Whitington, transferred.

Miss Mabel Moesman, principal Ke-
kahua school, vice Miss Clair Barry, re-
signed.

Akuni Ahau, reappointed teacher at
Kailua, vice Miss E. Koelling, trans-
ferred.

WILL KILL BAD CATTLE

New Rule Adopted
By Board of
Health.

The Board of Health met yesterday
with all members present. These in-
cluded President Cooper, Dr. Mays, M.
P. Robinson, F. C. Smith, E. C. Win-
ston, S. K. Kane and Attorney-Gen-
eral Andrews, with Dr. Pratt, Secre-
tary Charlock and Supt. McVeigh.

Probably the most important action
of the meeting was the adoption of a
resolution putting an end to the keep-
ing of useless horses and cattle at the
settlement. The lepers draw rations for
horses and cattle which are of no use
to anybody, and there appears to be no
way to stop the drain upon the set-
tlement funds.

The resolution or regulation intro-
duced by Mr. Andrews was seconded
by Mr. Winston and adopted as fol-
lows:

"It shall be the duty of the Super-
intendent to dispose of all superfluous,
disabled, or diseased horses, asses, don-
keys or cattle, now at the settlement,
or which at any time shall accumulate
therein, as speedily as possible, and
the same shall not be kept at govern-
ment expense."

BONDSMEN NOT SATISFACTORY.
The Board of Health refused to ac-
cept the bondsmen on Kellinoh's bond
for the faithful performance of the
pail contract. The secretary was in-
structed to write to Mr. Kellinoh and
tell him to either get a surety bond
or bondsmen who are satisfactory to
the government. The names on the
bond were W. C. Achi, C. B. Wilson
and A. C. Dowsett.

WANTS HER HUSBAND.
Mrs. Mele Nihil petitioned to have
her husband sent to her as kokua. The
matter was referred to Supt. McVeigh
for investigation. Mr. Winston sug-
gested that there were enough kokuas
already in the settlement and said he
was opposed to increasing the number.
The Superintendent however was of
the opinion that more workers were
needed, provided that they filled posi-
tions at the settlement.

NO SALOONS AT SETTLEMENT.
The Board also placed itself on record
as opposed to granting any saloon li-
censes in the settlement. J. D. Kahale,
who some time ago petitioned the
Board to allow him to open a saloon,
filed his application again through
Treasurer Kepoika.

The application was transmitted
through Registrar Hapai, Kahale ask-
ing for a light wine and beer license.
All the members of the Board were
opposed to the license or in any way
countenancing the open sale of liquor
to the lepers. The secretary was in-
structed to inform Treasurer Kepoika
that the license was strongly opposed
by the Board.

In his petition to the Treasurer, Ka-
hale gave the following reasons why
his license should be issued:

1. There is a great deal of swipes in
this district which is very dangerous
to the health of those drinking the vile
liquor.

2. The swipes makers are not man-
ufacturing it for their own use, but for
sale, which is contrary to the law of
the Territory of Hawaii.

INSPECTOR'S REPORTS.
Reports were read from all the in-
spectors for the month showing an un-
usually large amount of work.

Plumbing Inspector Keen reported as
follows for the semi-monthly period
ending July 21st, 1903:

Number of plumbing permits issued,
23.

Number of inspections of plumbing
and house sewers, 102.

Number of final certificates issued,
24.

Number of sewer connections made,
13.

For the month of July, 1903:
Number of plumbing permits issued,
57.

Number of inspections of plumbing
and house sewers made, 200.

Number of final certificates issued, 54.

Number of sewer connections made,
25.

Seven building permits have been ap-
proved, and nine inspections of new and
old buildings made.

ORIENTAL HEALTH.
Dr. Cofer reported as follows upon
health conditions in the Orient and
Australia:

Yokohama, two weeks to July 22, 1903
—Clean. Nagasaki, two weeks to July
17, 1903—Clean. Shanghai, two weeks
to July 13, 1903—Smallpox, cases, 1.
Deaths, 4. Amoy, two weeks to July 12,
1903—Twenty deaths daily (estimated).
Kobe, two weeks to July 18, 1903—
Clean. Hongkong, two weeks to July
11, 1903—Plague, cases, 56; deaths, 40.
At Sydney, on June 13, 1903—Plague,
cases, 1; deaths 0; 2 cases of plague 1
June 17th, and 1 July 4th, 1903. Bris-
bane and Suva, clean.

DAVIS IS TAKING LESSONS IN BOXING

Things are going to happen.
About a week ago, George Davis be-
gan taking boxing lessons of Lon Ag-
new. He contracted for three a week.
George pledged the few who knew
about it to strict silence but a circum-
stance so fraught with peril to the
community could not be kept down.
Besides George got so mad because
Agnew wouldn't let him bite in the
clenches that he couldn't keep still
himself.

Davis thought of studying the eye
gauge and the throttle first but Ag-
new trained him in jumping sideways
and backwards, in shielding his mouth
with the back of his hand and in tog-
ging the medicine ball. It is expected
that two months will elapse before the
Professor can turn George loose in the
community fit to get along without a
hip pocket.

In his spare moments, it is said, that
George is making out a list of those
he is going to lick. The Attorney Gen-
eral comes first. A neat upper cut and
three thumps on the slats are design-
ed for him. The editor of the Star is
to see more stars and the editor of the
Advertiser is to receive a solar plexus
blow and a few impressive remarks at
the grave. Whether George will lick
the members of the Supreme Court or
not will depend entirely on their ac-
tion in the disbarment case.

Davis is in hopes that the new Law-
yer's Society will go in with him for
athletics. Sumner's new home at Ka-
lihi might be taken for a gymnasium;
if not, Mr. Sumner can probably be in-
duced, if there is any way to reach
him at Tahiti, to hire a hall for the
club and pay for the apparatus.

**SUMNER LEAVES
FOR FAR TAHITI**

John K. Sumner went away yester-
day with the remnant of his fortune.

Accompanied by Wally Davis and the
latter's wife he left on the Alameda
for the coast intending to go from
there to Tahiti. Out of the \$10,000
paid him by the Oahu railroad, he car-
ried off something less than \$30,000.

Upon this comfortable sum Wally Da-
vis will keep his eye. Almost the last
familiar sight the old man saw was
a company of lawyers in a tug keep-
ing pace with the Alameda. Happily
the lawyers, for once, were not after
him. They were out to give Judge Es-
tee a parting hurrah.

One of those who were left on the
dock disconsolate was Admiral J. F.
Janes. The Admiral was Sumner's
factotum for four months and has his
commission in writing. It is the only
commission he got. Sumner promised
him all sorts of money but it was never
in sight. "Janes says that at one
time the old man wanted to send him
to Tahiti to bring back a niece of the
Princess, his late wife, whom he wish-
ed to marry. Most of the Tahiti prop-
erty which he inherited from his wife
stands in her name. But for some reason
or other Admiral Janes thought it
wisest to stay here. The value of the
Tahiti property on which Sumner could
realize without marriage is only \$2000,
so he told Janes, and there may be a
hundred head of cattle on it."

The Ellises, who lately asked the
Supreme Court to declare Sumner in-
sane and appoint a guardian for his
property are also out of it. But their
nests were pretty well feathered before
the row came so they have small reason
to complain.

Sumner was in high glee when he
left yesterday but he had a sharp eye
out for lawyers.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH

The life of food is the fat
within it—the more fat the
more real benefit from the
food; that is why cod liver
oil is a powerful builder of
flesh.

Scott's Emulsion of pure
cod liver oil solves the prob-
lem of how to take cod liver
oil. That is one reason why
doctors have been prescrib-
ing Scott's Emulsion for all
wasting diseases, coughs, colds
and bronchitis for almost
thirty years.

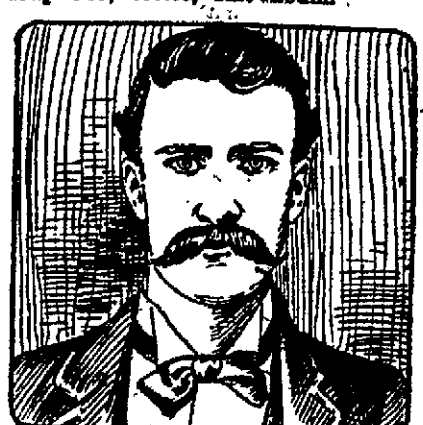
One of the inducements
offered in order to substitute
something else for Scott's
Emulsion is the matter of
cost. You save a few cents
at the expense of your health.
Scott's Emulsion costs more
because it does more and does
it better than the substitutes.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

A Bad Skin

Prick your skin with a needle. You
will see it is full of blood, full all the
time. But what kind of blood? Rich
and pure? Or thin and impure? Pure
blood makes the skin clear, smooth,
healthy. Impure blood covers the skin
with pimples, sores, boils, eczema,
eruptions, tetter, salt-rheum.



Mr. Frank Howett, of Kalamazoo, W. A.,
sends his photograph and tells what cured him.
"When a boy my skin broke out in bad sores
about my hands. After trying a great many
remedies in vain, I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla
and was quickly cured. Recently I was
troubled again with severe boils, but one bot-
tle of the same old remedy completely cured
me. It's the greatest blood-purifying medi-
cine in the world."

**AYER'S
Sarsaparilla**

There are many imitations "Sarsaparilla."
Be sure you get Ayer's.

Aid the Sarsaparilla by keeping your bowels
in good condition with Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

**Just out of the
Custom House,
From Paris**

The Finest Line of

Tooth and Hair

BRUSHES Ever Shown
in this
Market. . .

Germany-Dresden Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUR SUGAR CROP

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammoniates it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

NITRATE OF SODA

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director.
12-16 John St., New York,
U. S. A.

THE CLIFTON

T. K. JAMES, Proprietor.

Private apartments, en suite and single. Finest appointed and furnished house in Hawaii. Mosquito proof throughout. Hotel street, near Alakea.

FOR A PAIN in the side or chest there is nothing better than a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and applied to the seat of pain. This same treatment is a sure cure for lame back. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

FROM A PAIN in the side or chest there is nothing better than a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and applied to the seat of pain. This same treatment is a sure cure for lame back. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

BIG ESTATE APPRAISED
Valuation Nearly Two and Half Millions.

R. W. Shingle, H. Armitage and F. Wundenberg, administrators of the estate of Samuel C. Allen, deceased, yesterday filed their inventory and appraisal. The footings are as follows:

Total. \$2,454,484.69

ANOTHER HOLT APPEAL

Henry Smith, trustee of the estate of Robert William Holt, deceased, has appealed from the order of Judge Gear appointing Carlos A. Long administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of the same estate.

Judge Gear sustained the demurrer to the petition of Catherine Saylor for an accounting in the matter of the estate of Catherine P. Auld. The petition was dismissed. Creighton & Correa, counsel for petitioner, did not appear. Atkinson & Judd appeared for W. C. Parke, administrator.

Judge Gear appointed Shige Toshichi temporary administrator of the estate of Kuabara Minekichi under \$1000 bond. H. A. Bigelow for petitioner. Masa Hirano was appointed by Judge Gear permanent administratrix of the estate of Usumatsu Hirano under \$250 bond. F. E. Thompson for petitioner.

INHERITANCE PAID UP.

J. M. Monsarrat, administrator of the estate of Madame Kekipi, deceased, yesterday filed a supplemental and final account balancing at \$1015 on either side, which was approved by Judge Gear. From June 7, 1901, F. de Costa, heir, was the beneficiary of the amount of \$225, including \$784 paid to him directly in the past three months.

At the hearing of this case a year ago Judge Gear denied the petition of Hulu, claiming to be heir as nephew of the dead woman. He held that Francisco de Costa, husband of deceased, was the only heir at law and if he had not appeared the estate would have escheated to the Government.

Mr. Poepeo contended for the claimant, Hulu, that his father, Poochihui, was the brother of Kai, and that Kai and Ahu were the parents of Kekipi. When the Court asked him where was his evidence of the marriage between Ahu and Kai, counsel answered: "In the year 1840, that is when the first Constitution was promulgated in Lahaina, the first Constitution of Kamehameha Third, wherein it says that all marriages or cohabitations of one woman at the time of the Premier Kahumanu is a legal marriage, and what the natives then called male hooia."

The Court referred Mr. Poepeo to the lack of any evidence that at the time Kekipi was born Kai was living with Ahu. To the contrary, Manasi testified that the child was born at the time Kai married Ahu, which was evidence not disputed by petitioner's witnesses. In denying the petition of Hulu, Judge Gear ruled that on the evidence Francisco de Costa was the only heir at law and entitled to the estate, and the hearing then concluded as follows:

Mr. Poepeo—I would make a motion and appeal to the jury from this fact, and appeal on the fact that Hulu is the heir.

The Court—The attorney of Mr. de Costa will be allowed a fee of seventy-five dollars for defending the contest of the heirship, to be paid out of the estate.

The master's report is confirmed subject, however, to the payment to J. M. Monsarrat, not as administrator, but as attorney for the heir, Francisco de Costa, of seventy-five dollars attorney's fee, which will be deducted from the amount found to be due from the administrator. This is for expert services in defending on the question of heirship. And the Court finds that Francisco de Costa is the only heir.

If you ask me to allow an appeal in this case I will not do it. If you have a statutory right in this case you may take it. The accounts will be settled and the petition for discharge of the administrator will be allowed upon his filing a receipt or paying the money into Court. And the Court will discharge Mr. Monsarrat as administrator and absolute his bond.

BIG BOND.

George A. Davis yesterday filed his bond to Judge Gear in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, as guardian of the property of Muriel Campbell and Mary Beatrice Campbell, infant children of the late James Campbell. His sureties are A. M. Brown and John F. Colburn. Charles F. Chillingworth witnesses the signatures of Messrs. Davis and Brown, and A. M. Krobo the signature of Mr. Colburn.

NOT A LIGHTHOUSE BUT A NEW PARK

Editor Advertiser: Will any one please inform us of the name of a city in America or Europe which has too many parks? In boyhood days we remember having as a French text book one called "The Parks of London." It caused a lasting impression of the numerousness and grandeur of those parks which will never be effaced. In studying the parks of Philadelphia and other great cities one must be impressed with the idea that such cities were happy in their infancy in having broad-minded men at the helm who were liberal and far-sighted. In noting the great and expensive struggle going on in New York and in other cities to rectify the errors of their first inhabitants in failing to make provision for the essential breathing places in cities which parks notoriously are, one can not understand why any one in this twentieth century should advocate the transposing of a fund collected for the two-fold purpose of a memorial to a great and noble man and for providing a park for the enjoyment of future generations. Instead of such advocacy would it not be wise to induce every legislature which meets to borrow money to be laid out in establishing and maintaining more of such embellishments and essentials as good parks? We all admit the necessity for a beautiful and useful light-house for the entrance to our harbor. We know also how easy it is to obtain such a necessary guide to navigators. It is necessary to impress the authorities of the general government with the fact that a light-house is desired and essential to the security of the navigation of these waters when it will promptly put in an amount in the general appropriation bill for the purpose. The government at Washington is quite solicitous to hear from us of any wants we may have in which it can use part of the money which it is carrying away from here, monthly, to the distraction of the commerce of the Islands.

JAMES W. GILVIN.

CLAVERING SKIPPER IN MORE TROUBLE

If there is an angry man in town it is Captain Barton of the S. S. Clavering, for yesterday after having all sorts of trouble with his vessel, he found that five of his Chinese crew had escaped from the steamer during the night and are now in all probability hiding in Chinatown. Thus he is confronted with another problem, and if the men are not recovered the immigration officials will insist on being paid \$2500, or \$500 apiece for each of the escaping Chinamen.

There have been two watchmen on the steamer since she has been anchored in the stream but it would not be a hard matter to evade them on such a large vessel. It is supposed that the Chinamen got away just before daylight on Monday morning. There was a quartermaster and four of the crew who took French leave and they made use of one of the ship's boats to effect their escape. The boat was found yesterday morning tied to the stern of the steamer Hawaii which is lying at a wharf directly opposite from the Clavering which is in the stream.

As soon as it was discovered that the Chinese had escaped Captain Barton notified the United States Immigration authorities and the police, and these two departments together with the ship's officers, spent all yesterday making a search for the men. It will be almost impossible to find the Chinese, however, once they reach the Chinese quarter, for in that place they disappear completely.

Thus Captain Barton with all his other trouble has run afoul of the immigration laws, and this is no light matter. According to these laws any Captain who in violation of the Exclusion Act allows Chinese to land in the United States is liable to a fine not less than \$500 and not more than \$1000 and to five years' imprisonment for each Chinese landed, in the discretion of the Court.

REPUBLICANS AND THE PRIMARIES

The sentiment against the wide open primary proposition of the Republican Central committee appears to be growing, and today the statement was made about town that many would leave the party if the organization was going to be captured by Home Rulers. "The watchword of the party should be 'Republican primaries for Republicans only,'" said J. A. McCandless, voicing a sentiment which is quite general.

One plan proposed to meet the difficulty is to have the central committee rescind its action of last Saturday night, and have district committees of the fourth and fifth districts meet in convention and adopt primary rules. It is believed that the rules adopted would be such as to protect the party from the Home Rule take votes. Unless some such action is taken it is declared by many Republicans that they will leave the party and support a citizen's ticket.—Star.

At its meeting this evening the Builders and Traders' Exchange will consider data to be furnished to the Delegate to Congress.

BOY ADOPTED.

Judge De Bolt yesterday legalized a contract of adoption made between William C. Vida and Mrs. Ida Patterson, whereby Mrs. Patterson adopts William C. Vida Jr., son of William C. Vida aforesaid, with full rights of inheritance. The adopted boy will be three years of age on September 15, 1903, according to the contract, though an evidently clerical error in the petition gives that coming date as that of his birth. In the contract itself the masculine pronoun "his" appears in two places referring to the foster mother. L. M. Straus was attorney in the case.

HOUSE BOAT TOTAL LOSS
Towed From Pearl Harbor and Sinks.

Last evening Almy's house boat, which has been the living quarters of men working on the Pearl Harbor bar for some months past, was anchored in a sinking condition off Kailua, as the tug Kaena was unable to tow it any further on account of the water which had already leaked in, and probably by this morning the whole outfit has gone to the bottom.

When work was first begun on the bar the house boat was rented from Almy by Cotton Brothers to be used as living quarters for the forty odd men that they had working there, and for whom no suitable accommodations could be found ashore.

When work was finished on the bar Sunday night, preparations were made to bring back the dredger and everything which had been used in connection with the work. The dredger was brought up the other day, also several scow loads of pipe and small machinery. Yesterday afternoon the Kaena started for the city with the house boat in tow and two small floats containing the last amount of stuff to be brought up. All went well until the float was about half way to the harbor when the house boat was found to be leaking badly. The seams had evidently opened with the pounding which she had received by the waves and water began to pour in from all sides. The men aboard deserted the house boat in haste and got on the scows which were towing behind. Inside of five minutes the huge affair turned over on its side and only about a third of the house was showing above the surface. The Kaena turned towards the reef and anchored the house boat in thirteen fathoms of water. Meanwhile one of the Young Brothers launches arrived on the scene and Captain Williams, who had charge of the night work at Pearl Harbor, came back to the city in the launch to find Mr. Jas. Agassiz of Cotton Brothers.

After standing by until it was too dark to see the Kaena took the two scows in tow and returned to the city expecting to go down today and tow the house boat up to the harbor if it was possible to do so.

Later in the evening Tom Hobron and Allan Dunn passed by in the yacht Gladys and stood over near the scene of the accident. They reported that the house boat was fast going to pieces and said that by morning there would probably be but little left of it. The wind had blown the house nearly off the float and only the roof was showing above the surface and the waves were constantly washing over that. If the house boat proves a total loss it will probably have to be paid for by Cotton Brothers, who leased the craft from Almy with the understanding that when finished with it, it would be returned to the harbor. The dimensions of the house boat are about twenty-five feet wide and forty length and when new the craft was valued at \$2500.

THE MAUNA LOA WRECKED ON MEXICO

A cablegram to the local office of the Marine Exchange yesterday conveyed the information that the bark Mauna Ala, a vessel well known in these islands, had been wrecked on the coast of Mexico. The dispatch did not state whether there were any lives lost, or whether the vessel was in a dangerous position, but it is presumed that she is a total loss.

The Mauna Ala has been running to this port for some years and her master, Captain Smith is well known here. She is an American vessel and Honolulu is her home port. J. Wightman was her managing owner, but Captain Smith also owned a share in her. She is an old boat having been built in Sutherland, England forty years ago. She was 134.7 feet in length, 32.6 feet beam and nineteen feet depth. The Mauna Ala up to a few months ago was a regular trader running to this port, but when the steamers began carrying sugar from here and cutting into the trade of the windjammers, Captain Smith decided to look for charters elsewhere and consequently his vessel has not been seen in this port for many months. The last time she left Honolulu was Jan. 24 with a load of sugar and nine days out from this port she sprang a leak. San Francisco was reached in safety and it was found that the cargo had not been damaged.

TESTIMONY IN CLAVERING CASE

Commissioner E. A. Douthitt was taking evidence in the steamship Clavering salvage cases yesterday afternoon.

Judge Estee had made an order previously that the claim of Captain Lorenzen should be consolidated with that of J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Co. for the purposes of testimony. Counsel in attendance were Smith & Lewis, Holmes & Stanley and R. W. Breckons for Spreckels, Robertson & Wilder for Lorenzen, and Hatch & Ballou for the Clavering.

CUTICURA
REMEDIES THE SET

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcers, sores, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin," post free of Aust. Depot. R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot. LEWIS & LLOYD, Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

BEFORE YOU TRY IT.....
YOU KNOW IT BY ITS NAME.
AFTER YOU TRY IT.....
YOU KNOW IT BY ITS QUALITY.

PRIMO LAGER

A Honolulu brew for Honoluluans—and others.

OLD RESIDENT PASSES AWAY

Mrs. Henry Vieira, wife of Mr. Henry Vieira, Sr., died at the family residence in Kukui lane, at 6:45 o'clock last night. She was sixty-five years old at the time of her death, the cause being attributed to heart failure.

Mrs. Vieira came here in the early sixties with the first lot of Portuguese that ever landed here, among whom were Mrs. Antonio Perry, wife of former Portuguese Consul; the late Mr. Seabury and wife, and a few others.

She resided here permanently, never having left these shores since her arrival. She leaves a husband and eleven children besides a number of grandchildren to mourn her loss.

The funeral will take place today, August 6th, at 4 o'clock, from the residence.

Mr. Sumner may thank the Advertiser that he got away with a nickel. This paper was the first to take up his case, pro bono publico, and it fought steadily until it had the satisfaction of seeing several of his lawyers up for disbarment and himself free to go home with a competency.

Sugar, Electric and Mining Machinery For Sale

- One Quadruple Yar Yan EVAPORATOR.
- One VACUUM PAN. 7 feet diameter, 8 feet deep.
- One CORLISS ENGINE. 12"x24".
- Five 500-gallon Brass CLARIFIERS COILS.
- One 60 H P Edison Bipolar 500 VOLTS GENERATOR.
- One 50 H P Fort Wayne DIRECT CURRENT MOTOR.
- One 50 H P ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.
- One 10x12 Fly Wheel AIR COMPRESSOR.
- Four Sullivan ROCK DRILLS.
- Two Double ROCK DRILLS.
- Two American Pump Co. direct acting AIR COMPRESSORS.
- Two Speed Regulating PUMP GOVERNORS.
- One 14 inch VENTILATING FAN.
- Two W. I. LIGHT WEIGHT PULLEYS 6 in diameter, 1 1/4" face.
- One Duplex Worthington CIRCULATING PUMP.
- One T. C. Austin ROCK CRUSHER.
- One Aveling & Porter TRACTION ENGINE.
- One 10 Type FOWLER CULTIVATOR.
- One Fowler STEAM SCOOP and spars.
- Twelve Dump COOLER CARS on wheels, size 20"x30"x20".

For further particulars and prices apply to
Theo. H. Davies & Co.
Limited

FAREWELL TO JUDGE ESTEE

Judge Estee was given a hearty farewell by the members of the bar and by federal officials yesterday morning. He was bedecked with leis by many friends, and Mrs. Estee also carried some beautiful flowers—the gift of admiring friends.

The tug Fearless sailed from the Hackfeld wharf at the same moment as the Alameda and accompanied the steamer nearly to Diamond Head.

On board the Fearless were Judge W. L. Stanley, A. Lewis, Geo. Davis, W. T. Rawlins, R. W. Breckons, S. M. Ballou, J. J. Dunne, A. G. Correa, J. A. Mathewman and other attorneys. Revenue Collector Chamberlain, Clerk W. B. Mailing, United States Marshal Hendry, Commissioner E. A. Douthitt and wife, Postmaster Oat, Louis Kenake and other federal officials were present. Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Lake, Miss Ryan and other ladies also were aboard the tug.

Wm. C. Vida denies in an answer the allegation of non-support in his wife's libel for divorce.

READ ALL OF THIS

You Never Know the Moment When This Information May Prove of Infinite Value.

(From the Sydney, N. S. W., Herald.) It is worth considerable to any citizen of Honolulu to know the value and use of a medicine, for if there is no occasion to employ it, in the meantime, frail humanity is subjected to so many influences and unforeseen contingencies that the wisest are totally unable to gauge the future. Know then that Doan's Ointment will cure any case of hemorrhoids, commonly known as piles, or any disease of the cuticle or skin, generally termed eczema. One application convinces—a continuation cures. Read this proof:

Mr. William Gilliver, of the well-known firm of Gilliver & Curtis, railway and general contractors, and whose private address is "Avoca," Bankstown, a suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., has written the following unqualified letter, which we herewith publish in full:

Dear Sirs—In justice to you and suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 22 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicines, but got relief for a short time only. Seeing your Ointment advertised, I bought a pot and did not use more than one-half of it, not six months ago, and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.

Yours gratefully,
WILLIAM GILLIVER.
Doan's Ointment is sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



DEPARTED.

Tuesday, August 4.
 Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports at noon.
 Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kauai ports at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Iwaland, Mosher, for Punaluu at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Koloa at 5 p. m.
 Schr. Charles L. Woodbury, for Hilo direct at 5 p. m.
 Schr. Ka Mo'i, Hips, for Paauilo at 4 p. m.
 Gas. schr. Ellipse, Gahan, for Maui and Hawaii ports at 5 p. m.
 Am. schr. Honolulu, McDonald, for Honolulu to load sugar for San Francisco.
 Stmr. J. A. Cummins, W. Bennet for Koolau ports at 7 a. m.
 Thursday, August 6.
 Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Kauai ports at 5 p. m.
 Br. S. B. Clavering, Barton, for San Francisco about 5 p. m.
 Schr. Mary E. Foster, Thompson, for Puget Sound in ballast.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kauai ports, per stmr. Kauai, Aug. 5.—Mrs. Bosse, Miss Andrecht, Jas. Blackie, W. H. Lentz, Mr. Santo, wife and six children; T. Fugisawa, G. Fugisawa, Mr. Nohara, Mrs. C. Rose, Mrs. H. Frielbut and child, Loo Jung Chee.

Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, Aug. 4.—Young Kong, Ching Lai, Mrs. M. Aina and two children, E. A. Fraser, A. B. Clark Jr., E. A. Mott-Smith, H. P. Benson, Mrs. Renwick, Miss K. L. Hutchinson, Miss I. F. Hutchinson, Len Wal, Mr. Renwick, C. S. Weight, C. A. McDonald, E. S. Boyd, wife, two children and servant; Mrs. George Herbert and daughter, J. T. McCrosson, A. S. Kay, Mrs. L. Louis, Dr. Deas, Brother G. Bertram, Rev. J. Eupuku, Joe Little, O. C. Scott, E. J. Walker, W. A. Moran, L. M. Kanio, Rev. J. B. Hanalike, Miss Kay, C. J. McGonagie, P. Peck, J. Chalmers and wife, T. C. Ridgway, Mrs. S. C. Ridgway, F. S. Dodge and son, Chas. Siemsen and wife, Ida Desha, W. H. Shingle, C. J. Hutchinson, W. H. Hoogs and two sons, Mrs. Bristol, Miss Tisdale, P. P. Woods and wife, F. M. Husted.
 Per stmr. W. G. Hall, for Kauai, Aug. 4.—D. P. Isenberg, Miss Power, Mrs. C. S. Christian, Nam Yine, Rev. S. K. Kaulili, En Tow, Achook, F. Heiduska, W. R. Patterson, A. C. Winter, E. R. Stackable, Mrs. W. R. Patterson, A. J. Davis, Chong Sing, 43 deck.
 For Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, August 4.—J. R. Myers, C. T. Day, D. H. Lewis, D. H. Davis and wife, Geo. de S. Canavaro, Miss Hart, A. K. Forsyth, wife and 3 children, Prof. Rebeck, Judge Kalua, J. H. Painter, Lient, Nielson, Kwong Hop Sang, F. W. Grimwood, J. M. Henry, Miss N. Forsythe, S. Ah Mo, Chang Chow, Mrs. Dickens and two children, Rev. S. E. Kekipi, Rev. J. E. Kekipi, Mrs. L. E. Meneses and child, Mrs. M. Guerin, Mrs. N. Ernestberger, Miss Malhul.

Shipping Notes.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Kinau sailed for Hilo and way ports yesterday at noon.
 The steamer Iwaland sailed for Punaluu yesterday afternoon.
 The schooner Charles L. Woodbury sailed for Hilo yesterday at 4 p. m.
 The American schooner O. M. Kellogg will sail for Mahukona today to load sugar for San Francisco.
 The Italian ship Herat, Captain Olivari, is the next vessel expected from Newcastle. She is now out forty-two days from that port and has 2130 tons of coal for W. G. Irwin and Co.
 The Mary E. Foster has gone on the Marine Railway to have her bottom painted. She will come off today and be fumigated and will probably sail for the Sound tomorrow in ballast.
 The schooner Minnie A. Caine has finished discharging coal and will go on the Marine Railway to have her bottom painted probably today. After coming off the ways she will proceed to Tacoma.
 The bark Gerard C. Tobey sailed for San Francisco yesterday with 1500 tons of sugar. This is five hundred tons less than she can carry, but the vessel was unable to get a full load without waiting some time.
 Captain Rodman has granted permission to a man recently to dive for coal in the naval ship the man to keep all the coal that he secures. As a number of vessels have discharged and loaded coal at the naval wharves, and there is always quite a bit of it which drops out of the baskets or the sling, the man should be able to make something out of his deal.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The flooring on the new Oceanic dock has been nearly completed.
 The O. M. Kellogg got away yesterday afternoon for Mahukona.
 The American bark St. Katherine arrived at Hilo last Saturday. She made the trip from San Francisco in thirteen days.
 The American ship George Curtis arrived yesterday afternoon from San Francisco twelve days out. She brings a cargo of general merchandise. She is at the Packer wharf and will begin unloading today.
 The Mauna Loa is due from Hawaii and Maui today.

THE OLD RELIABLE



The steamer Kauai sailed for Kauai ports yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The schooner Minnie A. Caine came off the Marine railway yesterday after having her bottom cleaned. She went to the Channel wharf to be fumigated, and will sail in ballast for Tacoma probably some time today.

The U. S. S. Iroquois will probably sail late this afternoon on a cruise to the other islands. Captain Rodman will extend the trip to Hilo and will be gone about a week. On his return he will make a similar trip to Kauai.

ROBBERIES WERE MANY

The Parker Homestead Often Visited By Thieves.

The police are still working on the Parker robbery but with no success. Every place in the city where the stolen diamonds may have been sold was visited but without result. Finally Col. Parker is reported to have told the police to let the matter drop if there seemed to be no promise of success. This however will not be done, so Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth said yesterday, though he stated that there was absolutely no clue to work upon. Mr. Parker is confident of the honesty of all the employees and servants about the house.

The diamond robbery is said to be one of a series of thefts from which the inmates of the Parker homestead have suffered within the past six months. Not long ago Mr. Parker was robbed of a solid gold watch safe of great value. The watch safe was a present and Mr. Parker raised a great hue and cry over the loss. All his clothing was searched without result and the servants also were examined but no trace of it would be found. Finally a few days afterwards the watch safe was discovered in a pocket of a coat which had just been returned by the laundryman. The missing safe is supposed to have been placed there by the thief who took this means of concealing his theft.

Miss Chrystal who has been visiting the Parkers for some months was robbed on three different occasions. Once a valuable diamond brooch which she had worn at an evening party was taken. On another occasion the chain worn with the brooch was stolen. Still another time she was robbed of twenty dollars in gold and some silver.

Of the blue diamond taken the other night there is but one other in the United States, so there should be no difficulty in detecting the thief if he tries to sell it. The three blue diamonds were imported a number of years ago by Vanderslice of San Francisco for the Baroness Von Schroeder. Afterwards she would not take them and Col. Parker's first wife purchased two of the stones for \$4,500 which were set in a ring. The third stone is said to be still in the possession of the importer, and is the only one of its kind on the mainland.

MRS. STANFORD WILL COME THIS WAY

A distinguished passenger on the S. S. Ventura due here next Wednesday from San Francisco is Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, who intends to make a tour of the world. According to San Francisco files she was to have left San Francisco yesterday. She goes first to Australia where she will visit her brother-in-law Thomas Weston Stanford. Mrs. Stanford will be accompanied by her secretary, Miss Bertha Berner, a maid and possibly one of her relatives. It is Mrs. Stanford's intention to return in the tropical countries and India in particular and may spend a year and a half abroad seeking rest and recreation.

BY AUTHORITY

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's office, Honolulu, Oahu.
 In re Dissolution of the Wolters Waldron Company, Limited.
 Whereas, the Wolters Waldron Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.
 Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before the 23rd day of September and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned, in the Capital Building, Honolulu, at 12 o'clock of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.
 A. N. KAPOKAI,
 Treasurer Territory of Hawaii,
 Honolulu, July 11th, 1903.
 2504-2 to Sept. 23th.

FORECLOSURES

AMELIA G. SILVA AND OTHERS.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

To all whom it may concern:
 Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, that in accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale and provisions contained in that certain Indenture of Mortgage made by Amelia G. Silva, Manoel Golarde Silva and Luis Vasconcellos, all of North Kona, Hawaii, as Mortgages, to William O. Smith, Mary S. Parker and Henry Waterhouse, Trustees under the Will of W. C. Lunaillo, deceased, as Mortgages, dated the 28th day of September, A. D. 1900, and recorded in the Registry Office in Honolulu, Oahu, in Liber 214, on pages 249 to 254, the said Mortgages intend to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions therein contained, to-wit: the non-payment by said Mortgages of the principal sums of two certain promissory notes of said mortgages for five thousand dollars each, when due, and the non-payment of the interest thereon, and also the non-payment of the rents due under the terms of certain leases by said mortgagees pledged, according to the covenants and agreements in said mortgage contained.
 Notice is also hereby given that pursuant to said authority all and singular the lands and property, real, personal and mixed, including leaseholds, in said mortgage described, and also all the property described in that certain supplementary mortgage or deed of correction, dated May 3, 1901, recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 222 on pages 234 to 235, the same being supplementary to and intended as a part of the said mortgage of September 28, 1900, hereinabove referred to, and all improvement of any and all of said property, will be sold by said Mortgagees at public auction at the auction room of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on Saturday the twenty-ninth (29th) day of August, A. D. 1903, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon of said day.
 The property covered by said mortgage and supplementary mortgage, and therein described, and intended to be sold as aforesaid, is described as follows, to-wit:

As per Schedule "A" of said mortgage, the following property:
 1. A portion of the land described in R. P. (Grant) 1804 to Naaimakohi, situate at said North Kona, and being the same premises conveyed to said Amelia G. Silva by deed of M. F. Scott, dated July 22, 1897, recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 178, page 67.
 2. A portion of the land described in L. C. A. 10400 to said Naaimakohi, situate at said North Kona, and being the same premises conveyed to said Amelia G. Silva by deed of M. F. Scott, by said deed recorded in Liber 178, page 67.
 3. Five (5) shares of the Hul Aina of Holuolua, North Kona, described in said deed of M. F. Scott.

As per Schedule "B" of said mortgage, the following property:
 1. A portion of the land described in Royal Patent (Grant) 3019 to Kaupulu, conveyed to said Luis Vasconcellos by deed of Simona, et al, dated October 22, 1897, containing an area of eight acres, said deed being recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 172, page 465.
 2. A portion of the land described in R. P. (Grant) No. 983 to Kipola, situate at Kahaluu, said North Kona, and being the same premises described in deed from Paulo Miki to said Luis Vasconcellos, dated August 9, 1897, recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 177, page 64.
 3. All those pieces of land situate in Kapalaalaea in said North Kona, described in R. P. 3763 L. C. A. 1062 to Puhli containing 3.16 acres 338 fathoms.
 4. Lease from Annie Pease and husband to said Luis Vasconcellos, dated September 5, 1899 recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 190 pages 474-475.
 5. Lease of that parcel of land at said Holuolua, containing 2 acres, adjoining land of said Amelia G. Silva, described in lease from John Gomez to said Luis Vasconcellos and having eight years from said 28th day of September 1900, yet to run.

As per Schedule "C" of said mortgage the following property: the same being all and singular described in a certain deed made by the Hawaiian Coffee and Tea Company, Limited, to the Kailua Coffee Company, Limited, recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 177 on pages 101 to 104 to-wit:
 1. All that parcel of land known as the Ahupuaa of Lealoe 2 containing 104 acres, and more particularly described in R. P. 2909
 2. All those certain pieces or parcels

of land situate within the Ahupuaas of Lealoe 2 and Kapalaalaea, said North Kona, and being the same premises described in deed from James I. Dowsett to the Hawaiian Coffee and Tea Company, Limited, recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 144, page 25.
 3. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Kahaluu, said North Kona, and more particularly described in L. C. A. 5355D.
 4. All that land situate at Kahaluu aforesaid, described in R. P. 4273, L. C. A. 1895.
 5. All that land situate at Kahaluu aforesaid, being a portion of the land described in R. P. 4418, L. C. A. 5687.
 6. Lease from Simona Naaimakohi to A. A. Todd and Thos. Sylva, recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 184, page 159.
 7. Lease from Lahapa Halsey to Thomas Sylva, of record in said Registry Office in Liber 184, page 125.
 8. Lease from Malaea K. Lelelwi to said Hawaiian Coffee and Tea Co., Ltd.
 9. Lease from S. B. Kaomea and others to said Hawaiian Coffee and Tea Co., Ltd.
 10. Lease from Lokalia Alawa and husband to said Hawaiian Coffee and Tea Co., Ltd.
 11. Lease from J. Kanewa to said Hawaiian Coffee and Tea Co., Ltd.
 12. Lease from Kanewa Apio to said Hawaiian Coffee and Tea Co., Ltd.
 13. Lease from Kanewa Opio to said Hawaiian Coffee and Tea Co., Ltd.
 As per said Supplementary Mortgage Deed, the following property:
 1. Lease from R. W. Aylett to said Manoel Golarde Silva, dated April 17, 1894, for the term of 25 years, of all the right, title and interest of said Aylett in the Ahupuaa of Kaumalualu in said North Kona, being three undivided fourths therein, said lease being recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 144 on pages 392 to 393.
 Terms: Cash in gold coin of the United States.
 Deeds at expense of purchasers.
 Dated Honolulu, Oahu, July 22nd, 1903.
 WILLIAM O. SMITH,
 MARY S. PARKER,
 HENRY WATERHOUSE,
 Trustees under the Will of W. C. Lunaillo, deceased.
 For further particulars inquire at the office of W. O. Smith, room 205 Judd Building, Honolulu.
 Smith & Lewis and Louis J. Warren, attorneys for Mortgagees.
 2505-July 24, 31, Aug. 7, 14, 21.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by C. B. Gray to William R. Castle, Trustee, dated September 28, 1899, recorded in Liber 196, page 435, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of interest and principal when due.
 Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 29th day of August, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.
 Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle, attorney for mortgagee.
 Dated Honolulu, July 30, 1903.
 WILLIAM R. CASTLE, TRUSTEE,
 Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:
 All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at the Ewa side of Nuanu Valley, being part of those premises described in R. P. No. 3050 to H. A. Widemann and that were a part of those conveyed to Wong Wa Foy, Trustee, by deed of E. B. Waterhouse and others dated July 11, 1896, recorded in Liber 159, page 497, being lots 39, 40, 41 and 42 in Block 3, containing an area of 21,000 sq. ft. and conveyed to mortgagee by deed of August Johnson, dated Sept. 28, 1899.
 2508-July 31, Aug. 7, 14, 21.

WILLIAM MEEK.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Rachel Shaw Meek and Herman Meek to William R. Castle, Trustee, dated August 8, 1896, recorded in Liber 163, page 816, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to-wit: non-payment of interest and principal when due.
 Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 29th day of August, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.
 Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle, attorney for mortgagee.
 Dated Honolulu, August 7, 1903.
 WILLIAM R. CASTLE, TRUSTEE,
 Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1. All those premises situated at Punaluu Honolulu island of Oahu, more particularly described as follows:
 Beginning at the north corner of Liliha street and the upper end of the First Subdivision road, and running as follows:
 (1) S 52° 00' W True 31 feet along road 40 feet wide
 (2) N 38° 00' W True 180 feet along lot 12 for Dickson
 (3) N 52° 00' E True 75 feet along lot 13
 (4) S 38° 00' E True 130 feet along lot 16 Block 2 to Liliha street, thence along Liliha street to initial point, containing an area of 10,800 square feet, more or less. Being Lot 14, Block 2, and conveyed to Mortgagee by deed of Wong Wa Foy August 1, 1896 recorded in Liber 165 page 59.
 2. All the undivided one-sixth (1-6) interest of Rachel Meek in that certain premises on the Ewa side of Smith or Konia street, in Honolulu, island of Oahu comprising 144 square fathoms or

5124 square feet, conveyed to John Shaw, now deceased, by deed of H. A. Widemann recorded in Liber 36, page 39, and Keakui, Liber 28, page 16, together with the buildings and structures thereon, and also her share in the rents, issues and profits thereof, from the date, 2610-Aug. 7, 14, 21.

J. T. FIGUEROA & WIFE.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE, AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 14th day of September, 1899, recorded in Liber 196, on pages 278 and 280, made by J. T. Figueroa and Clorinda T. Figueroa, his wife, of Honolulu, island of Oahu, to Cecil Brown, Trustee, the said Cecil Brown, Trustee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained to-wit, the non-payment of interest when due.
 Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described will be sold at public auction by James F. Morgan, at his salesroom, on Kaahumanu street, Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 5th day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.
 The property covered by said mortgage are:
 All those certain lots, tracts, pieces or parcels of land situate at Kewalo, in said Honolulu, more particularly described as lots No. 7 and 8, in Block 3, as shown and designated on the Map of Kewalo Lots at said Kewalo, Honolulu, as plotted for Bruce, Waring & Co., filed in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, and further described as being a portion of the land described in Royal Patent No. 5718, L. C. A. 10605, and being the same premises conveyed to him as follows: Lot No. 7, Block 3, conveyed to said J. T. Figueroa by deed of C. S. Desky, Trustee, and wife, dated November 19, 1897, and recorded in Liber 177, page 49. Lot 8, Block 3, conveyed to said J. T. Figueroa by Damazo de Mello and wife, by deed dated September 28, 1898, and duly placed on record. Said premises as above contain an area of 10,000 square feet.
 Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.
 Dated Honolulu, August 3rd, 1903.
 CECIL BROWN, TRUSTEE.
 2510F

M. I. SILVA & WIFE.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE, AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 20th day of May, 1901, recorded in Liber 220 on pages 262 to 264, made by M. I. Silva and Marianna I. Silva, his wife, of Honolulu, island of Oahu, to Cecil Brown, Trustee, the said Cecil Brown, Trustee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions in said mortgage, to-wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.
 Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described will be sold at public auction by James F. Morgan at his salesroom, on Kaahumanu street, Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 5th day of September, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.
 The property covered by said mortgage are: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate at Punaluu, in said Honolulu, being known as Lots No. 15 and 17, Block 3, of Punaluu Tract, Honolulu aforesaid, being a portion of the premises described in Royal Patent (Grant) No. 3050, and being the same premises that were conveyed to the said M. I. Silva by deed dated December 15, 1900, and recorded in Liber 216, on pages 221 and 222, and containing an area of 10,000 square feet.
 Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.
 Dated Honolulu, August 3rd, 1903.
 CECIL BROWN, TRUSTEE.
 2510F

LOUIS M. MCKEAGUE.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated December 30, 1900, made by Louis M. McKeague and Alla Akai McKeague, wife of said Louis M. McKeague, both of Honolulu, island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagees, to J. W. Leonhart, of Punaluu, island of Hawaii, Territory aforesaid, Mortgagee, and recorded in the Registry Office, Oahu, in Liber 213, pages 439 to 442, the mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to-wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.
 Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, on Saturday, the 8th day of August, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon.
 The property covered by said mortgage consists of:
 All those certain lots or tracts of land situate at Kapahulu, in said Honolulu, and described as follows:
 First, Lots 15 and 19 of Block 6A of Lot 31, said Lot 31 being a portion of Apana 22 of Land Commission Award 5533B; being the same premises conveyed to said Louis M. McKeague by deeds of Wm. L. Peterson, dated respectively, July 17, 1900, and August 1, 1900, and recorded in the Registry Office, Oahu, in Liber 209, page 344 and Liber 209, page 347 respectively; and
 Also, Lots 9 and 10 of Block 6A of said Lot 31, being the same premises conveyed to said Louis M. McKeague by deed of C. S. Martin, dated December 18, 1900, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber —, page —.
 Also: Lot 8 of Block 7, of Lot 31 of said Apana 22, Land Commission Award 5533B, being the same premises conveyed to said L. M. McKeague by deed of Paul Muhsendorf, dated April 18, 1898, and recorded in said Registry

Office in Liber 189, page 40.
 Second: Lots 10 and 11 of said Block 6A of said Lot 31; being the same premises conveyed to said Alla Akai by deed of C. Winam, dated June 8, 1899, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 200, page 121. Together with all the rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.
 Terms: United States Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.
 For further particulars apply to William O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu.
 Dated Honolulu, July 9, 1903.
 J. W. LEONHART,
 Mortgagee.
 By his attorney-in-fact,
 W. O. Smith.

ANCIENT FARMING DATA STILL EXTANT

The antique circular issued by the United States Agricultural Department upon the farming outlook in Hawaii is still going the rounds of the Eastern press. It was issued about 1850 by the Royal Agricultural Society of Hawaii and has just reached Washington. The circular is appended as a curio:

The benefits to the agricultural industries of the Hawaiian Islands resulting from the closer relationship with the United States which has come through annexation are shown by some remarkable statements recently made by a committee organized in those islands in the interest of improved agricultural products to meet the demands of the United States for tropical products of various kinds. This committee was appointed by a public meeting recently held in the Hawaiian Islands, and in its address to the people of the islands says:

"The importance and almost necessity of an institution like the one contemplated is too evident to require exposition. For years past, the agricultural interests of these islands have been insignificant, and their pursuit unprofitable. With an uncertain and distant market—with little or no encouragement, or facilities given to foreign tillers of the soil, without proper knowledge of the soil, or sufficient capital to experiment upon its capabilities, most of the agricultural enterprises have languished or utterly failed. And with the exception of a few sugar and coffee plantations, the proprietors of which have invested too much capital to be able to abandon them without heavy loss, and which were still struggling on with doubtful prospects, the whole amount of agricultural operations at these islands consisted in the raising of fruit and vegetables for the fleet of whaleships that semi-annually touched here for supplies."

"Within the last two years, however, a great and sudden change has taken place in the prospects of this group. The extension of the territory and government of the United States to the borders of the Pacific, the wonderful discoveries in California, and the consequent almost instantaneous creation of a mighty State on the western front of the American Union, has, as it were, with the wand of a magician, drawn this little group into the very focus of civilization and prosperity. We find ourselves suddenly surrounded by intelligent, enterprising neighbors, who call loudly to us to furnish of our abundance and receive in exchange of theirs. Our coffee and sugar no longer remain piled in our warehouses. Our fruits and vegetables no longer decay in the spot where they were grown. We are not even compelled to seek for them a market, but clamorous purchasers come to our very doors and by the royalist element, who have never been reconciled to the overthrow of the monarchy, and their influence is distinctly pernicious, tending as it does to foment political discord and obstruct progress.—Army and Navy Journal, carry off our supplies with an eagerness that has caused us to feel a scarcity ourselves, and we are assured that not only for all these, but for any other products of the soil that we will raise, a ready and increasing demand may be relied on from our enterprising neighbors. The native government too, impelled by the irresistible influence and example of the Anglo-Saxon energy and progress, which it sees in every direction, is relaxing its former tedious grasp on arable lands of the islands, and even inviting and encouraging their cultivation by foreign skill and capital."

The demand of the United States for tropical products indicated in the above statement is illustrated by the following table, which shows the value of tropical products imported into the United States in 1890 and 1902, respectively:

Articles.	1890	1902
Cane sugar and molasses	\$38,762,686	\$49,723,471
Coffee	60,860,769	70,982,155
Silk	12,837,839	42,635,351
Rubber and gutta percha	9,666,229	25,151,553
Fruits and nuts	14,023,962	21,490,635
Fibers	5,063,275	28,437,039
Tobacco and manufactures of	7,402,306	17,708,189
Cotton	591,120	12,306,331
Tea	19,732,531	9,390,128
Vegetable oils	2,596,783	6,718,591
Gums	2,817,164	7,744,183
Cocoa and chocolate	1,336,258	7,053,941
Spices	2,428,657	2,685,243
Rice	1,610,518	2,724,971
Cork	755,079	2,444,934
Optium	2,788,606	2,855,750
Feathers	50,704	5,110,922
Drywoods and extracts	1,808,780	1,158,904
Total tropical and subtropical imports, including items not above named	242,323,723	329,074,048

HIS PREFERENCE

Wife: "John, I wish you would mind the baby for an hour or two. I'm going downtown to have a tooth pulled."
 Husband (inspired): "You mind the baby, my dear, and I'll go downtown and get a couple of teeth pulled."
 The Chicago News.